

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Frankfurt,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Seattle

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,490

**R

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

House Cuts Reagan MX Proposal to 15 Missiles

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has adopted a compromise proposal that would keep the MX missile in the nation's arsenal but in a significantly reduced and restricted form.

The vote Wednesday night, on a key amendment, was 229-199. Earlier, in a test vote, the House defeated an attempt to eliminate all financing for the construction of new missiles in the 1985 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1. With the outcome in doubt until the final seconds, that amendment was defeated 218-212.

The majority on the amendment included 146 Republicans and 72 Democrats, while only 18 Republicans defected from President Ronald Reagan and joined 194 Democrats in voting to knock out the entire \$2.7 billion contained in the bill for 30 missiles.

Under the successful compromise plan, drafted by Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the budget would include \$1.8 billion to finance 15 missiles, half the weapons approved by the Armed Services Committee. The money could not be spent until next April, while the Reagan administration waits to see whether the Soviet Union returns to negotiations on limiting strategic weapons.

[Mr. Reagan claimed the vote as a victory Thursday. The Associated Press reported, "We won one yesterday," he said.]

[Reminded that the House had voted to cut his MX request by more than half, Mr. Reagan laughed and said: "That's the way they do it. They get around to doing it right."]

If the Russians do return to the talks, which they abandoned last year, the money for the 15 missiles will remain blocked and they will not be built. If the Russians do not return to talks, construction would begin.

"It's an inducement for them to come back," said Representative Joel Pritchard, Republican of Washington. "Any time we can put some carrots out there, we should do it."

The Aspin plan represents a face-saving concession by Mr. Reagan, who had originally requested 60 missiles and made urgent appeals for his full production request. Mr. Reagan reluctantly endorsed the compromise hours before the House acted. It had become clear that he had no alternative.

"This was the best they could get," said Mr. Aspin. An Aspin aide added that the administration "was not at all happy" with the compromise, and "had to be convinced they couldn't win."

The vote also represented a setback for opponents of the missile, who failed by nine votes to eliminate financing for the weapon last year and thought they could switch enough votes to succeed this time around. Most analysts agreed that if the question had come down to 50 missiles or none, the opponents would have won.

The MX is a small part of a bill authorizing \$208.1 billion for a wide variety of Defense Department needs, from submarines to sweatshirts. Several other disputed issues, including money for chemical and anti-satellite weapons, are to be debated before the entire bill comes up for a final vote.

Eventually, the MX amendment will have to be merged with a Senate version, which is expected to contain money for most of Mr. Reagan's request for MX funding. The White House hopes to win back most of its concessions in a House-Senate conference but Mr. Aspin said he would oppose any agreement that tried to finance more than about 15 missiles, or lift the restrictions adopted Wednesday.



Walter F. Mondale reaching for every vote while campaigning in Los Angeles. Mayor Tom Bradley is second from left.

Mondale and Hart Compete for the Uncommitted

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With Gary Hart's victories in the Oregon and Nebraska primaries, the Democratic presidential campaign has entered a period of stepped-up competition for the uncommitted delegates who could decide the nomination battle.

The behind-the-scenes struggle for delegates was joined as Senator Hart, Walter F. Mondale and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson prepared for three weeks of campaigning leading up to a climactic group of five primaries on June 5.

Commenting on the large margins by which he carried Oregon and Nebraska, the Colorado senator said that he now had the ability to narrow the "delegate gap" between him and Mr. Mondale and force a "neck-and-neck race" to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Mondale, campaigning in California on Wednesday, struck to his prediction that he would have the necessary 1967 delegate votes by the start of the convention in San Francisco on July 16.

However, as the results came in from Nebraska and Oregon on Tuesday, Mr. Mondale appeared to edge away from the flat predictions of his senior advisers.

"I don't want to be pinned down to a particular date," the former vice president said.

The candidates' emphasis on delegate counts reflected the energetic contest being waged from their Washington campaign headquarters for a pool of delegates who are

officially unpledged, are committed to candidates no longer in the race or are otherwise up for grabs. An estimated 550 to 600 of the 3,933 delegates are in this group, according to campaign strategists.

"It's the biggest pool of delegates without a preference," said Thomas Donilon, the director of the Mondale campaign's delegate tracking operation. "Counting them or converting them to your cause might be the margin that makes the difference."

Mr. Donilon said that delegate recruitment was "being handled at the highest level" of the Mondale campaign. Mr. Hart's candidacy "is not selling with the uncommitted delegates," he maintained.

However, the Hart campaign has conducted high-level meetings this

week to expand its delegate operation. In addition, Hart strategists have targeted what they call "vacillating" Mondale delegates. Under the rules for the 1984 convention, even delegates who are nominally "pledged" to a candidate are free to switch to another candidate at any time in the nominating process.

Since upsetting Mr. Mondale in Ohio and Indiana on May 8, the Colorado senator has argued that the party will turn to him if he reels off a string of victories in Western primaries and thereby illustrates that he would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Mondale.

In final returns from the Tuesday primaries, Senator Hart defeated Mr. Mondale by margins of 59

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Gulf States Accuse Iran Of Attacks on Tankers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and four allied Gulf Arab states accused Iran on Thursday of aggression against tankers in the Gulf and said they were taking the matter to the United Nations Security Council.

Air attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers on Sunday, Monday and Wednesday will also be raised at an Arab League session on Saturday, according to a statement issued after five hours of crisis talks by foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council.

"This Iranian aggression on two Kuwaiti tankers and a Saudi tanker constitute a threat to vital interests of the GCC countries," the statement said. "The aggression amounts to a violation of international law and the UN Charter and contravention of maritime law."

The crisis raised the specter of a severe disruption in world oil supplies. In light of the current world oil glut, analysts concluded that the most serious immediate consequence could be panic among Western consumers.

Mobil Corp. and several Japanese oil companies decided to stop loading tankers at the northern end of the Gulf, a Mobil spokesman and a Japanese oil source said.

Iran, reacting to the charge that its planes had attacked two Kuwaiti tankers Sunday and Monday, said through its national news agency, IRNA, that "any threat against the safety of Iranian shipping" in the Gulf "would equally threaten all shipping routes" there.

"The superpowers would be much better advised to stay away from the area," it said.

In Brussels, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said: "Every country, I think, has to view with great concern the attacks on unarmed ships carrying vital supplies."

But asked whether he had increased the state of alert of U.S. naval forces in the Gulf region, he said: "We don't have any basis for doing that at the moment, no."

In Washington, Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security affairs adviser, said: "The U.S. commitment to prevent the closing of the Gulf remains." He added, "I wouldn't comment on the specifics."

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Roughly modeled on the European Community, it was formed three years ago to improve economic and defense cooperation among the conservative states after the Islamic Revolution across the Gulf in Iran.

"I can't imagine more of a blow," said Winston J. Brill, vice president and research director for Cerus-Madison Inc., a Wisconsin-based biotechnology firm. "This is a very competitive industry and the United States was the leader. It's not clear now what the future is."

Mr. Brill's company had won federal approval of an open-air test of a variety of a genetically engineered plant whose identity it has not disclosed. A second company, Advanced Genetic Sciences Inc., of Greenwich, Connecticut, has sought approval for a similar field-test of its own. The company helped

that buys oil and every nation that sells arms to Iran."

A sixth of the non-Communist world's oil passes through the Gulf, and fears that it might be blocked heightened after this week's attacks.

Oil prices on the Rotterdam spot market rose sharply and provoked a slide in the value of the yen, reflecting the heavy dependence of the Japanese economy on Middle East oil.

The London insurance market reacted to the attacks by trebling

the war risk premium for vessels calling at Kharg or nearby Bandar Bushire.

"The situation is grave, it is severe," Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday. The U.S. dollar shot to an 11-week high of 232.30 yen in panicky trading after reports that Kuwait's state-owned oil tanker company had suspended its operations after attacks on its tankers, though the company later denied this.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

U.S. Offered Gulf States Air Cover, Officials Say

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States offered to provide Gulf countries with air cover last month to deal with military threats such as the recent attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers, according to U.S. officials.

But at the time of the proposal, with the Iran-Iraq war not as tense

pushed up prices on the spot and futures oil markets.

Kuwaiti and U.S. officials attributed the attack to the Iranian Air Force.

The Reagan administration officials said that Gulf countries had said privately that they wanted the United States to keep its carrier task force in the Arabian Sea near the eastern mouth of the Gulf and to be willing to respond in emergencies.

The officials said the United States remained ready to discuss such steps as sending fighter squadrons to the Gulf region to provide air cover for friendly countries, but only if they invited the United States and offered adequate bases.

Implicit in the offer is that U.S. planes would be used not only to deter attack, but to shoot down planes trying to attack ships.

The United States already has accords with Oman, Kenya and Somalia for the use of bases by the United States Central Command rapid deployment force. It can also use bases in Egypt. But none of them are viewed as able to support

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Court in U.S. Stalls Genetic Engineers

By Michael Wines

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a stunning victory for environmental activists, a federal district court has halted what was to be the first release in history of a man-made organism into the environment.

The preliminary injunction, issued by Judge John J. Sirica, prevents a scientist at the University of California at Berkeley, Steven E. Lindow, from spraying a 200-foot (61-meter) row of potato vines with a common bacterium that has been altered in the laboratory to protect plants from frost.

Judge Sirica's decision also bars the U.S. National Institutes of Health from approving any releases of genetically engineered life forms until the resolution of a 1983 lawsuit charging that the experiment's environmental risks have not been properly studied.

The agency's DNA Advisory Committee has given the go-ahead to federally financed field tests of corn and tomato plants that have been altered in laboratories, but neither test has taken place.

University of California officials said they would appeal the order, and the Justice Department also seems certain to appeal. But the injunction is a major opening-round victory for opponents of genetic engineering.

The environmental activist and author Jeremy Rifkin, whose Foundation for the Future had asked Judge Sirica to block the test, predicted that the ruling would open a national debate "on how we approach the biological age."

But the most profound impact may be felt by the rapidly growing biotechnology industry, which has prepared a number of open-air tests of life forms with potentially lucrative commercial uses.

The Berkeley case is a prime example of why genetic engineering is thought to have such enormous commercial potential. Frost damage now costs U.S. farmers \$3 billion annually and the artificially altered bacterium in question, or a later version of it, is believed capable of making substantial inroads into those losses.

Because no federal law now governs pri-

vate genetic-engineering experiments, industry companies have voluntarily submitted their proposals to the National Institutes of Health for safety reviews.

With that process now closed as a result of Judge Sirica's order, industry officials warned, biotechnology corporations may consider shifting their research to less hostile countries, eroding the lead enjoyed by the United States in the field.

"I can't imagine more of a blow," said Winston J. Brill, vice president and research director for Cerus-Madison Inc., a Wisconsin-based biotechnology firm. "This is a very competitive industry and the United States was the leader. It's not clear now what the future is."

Mr. Brill's company had won federal approval of an open-air test of a variety of a genetically engineered plant whose identity it has not disclosed. A second company, Advanced Genetic Sciences Inc., of Greenwich, Connecticut, has sought approval for a similar field-test of its own. The company helped

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Continental Illinois Bank Receives \$7.5-Billion Aid Package

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The largest rescue operation in U.S. banking history began Thursday for Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., which immediately began a search for a merger partner.

Federal regulators and private U.S. banks expanded their aid package to Continental Illinois, the seventh largest U.S. bank, to credit of about \$7.5 billion.

"This is unprecedented as far as magnitude," a spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank, said in Washington.

David Taylor, Continental Illinois' chairman, said the bank's search for a merger partner was expanding to include the 50 largest banks in the world. But he said that

a merger was not inevitable for the bank.

The bank's financial problems have created anxiety in the financial markets in the past few weeks. The rescue package announced Thursday, the second orchestrated by federal officials, contributed to the sharp fall in prices on the New York Stock Exchange (Page 10).

The U.S. comptroller of the currency worked with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Federal Reserve to put together the latest program for Continental.

The FDIC said, in the opinion of Comptroller C.T. Conover, "the bank's difficulty will be resolved in an orderly way with the capital and liquidity support provided in this program."

Continental, based in Chicago,

was reported to have suffered a run last week after several large foreign institutions, especially in the Far East, withdrew their deposits. With assets of \$41.4 billion at the end of March, the bank has been struggling with \$2.3 billion in shaky loans and the losses on \$1 billion in oil-related loans it bought from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, which failed in 1982.

The FDIC said it and a group of private banks will provide a total of \$2 billion in capital to the bank in the form of subordinated notes. The \$2 billion, it said, "will be available for the period necessary to enhance the bank's permanent capital by merger or otherwise."

The Federal Reserve, in a separate statement, said it "is prepared to meet any extraordinary liquidity requirements of the Continental Illinois Bank" during the period.

Continental also announced that its directors had voted to suspend the regular quarterly dividend on its stock.

The FDIC said that 28 major U.S. banks have agreed to provide more than \$5.5 billion in funding for the bank while a permanent solution is being sought.

"The financial assistance program is designed to enable the Continental Illinois Bank to resume normal patterns of funding in the market to meet its liquidity requirements and to operate normally in other respects," the FDIC announced.

It continued: "In view of all the circumstances surrounding Continental Illinois Bank, the FDIC provides assurance that, in any arrangements that may be necessary to achieve a permanent solution, all depositors and other general creditors of the bank will be fully protected and service to the bank's customers will not be interrupted."

"The program will provide assurance of the capital resources, the liquidity and the time needed to resolve in an orderly and permanent way the bank's problems," the FDIC said.

The additional bank lending was arranged between Continental Illinois and a group of commercial banks for which the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is agent. It expands a \$4.5 billion 30-day credit line put together by 16 banks Monday. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

INSIDE

■ Moscow fails to reconcile the rival Ba'athist governments in Syria and Iraq. Page 2.

■ The Senate gave preliminary approval to a three-year, \$144-billion U.S. deficit reduction plan. Page 3.

■ Delegates to UNESCO's executive board called on the United States to reverse its decision to withdraw. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported a 93-percent increase in net income. Page 11.

■ The SEC filed suit charging a newspaper reporter and a broker with making illegal profits on stock tips. Page 11.



Irwin Shaw, an American author, is dead. Page 5.

Near Khyber Pass, Bush Misses Raid Afghan Village Hit Before He Visits Pakistani Border Post

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

KHYBER PASS, Pakistan — Soviet or Afghan helicopter gunships supported by MIG fighters bombed and strafed an Afghan village Thursday shortly before the U.S. vice president, George Bush, visited a Pakistani border outpost nearby.

Mr. Bush was told of the attack by a Pakistani Army guide while he toured Michni Point, a scenic location close to the frontier, with President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and other senior Pakistani officials.

"Oh boy, this brings the Afghan war close to home, pretty much," reporters heard Mr. Bush telling his hosts.

Colonel Azmat Riaz, a Khyber Rifles officer, told the vice president that the Soviet or Afghan planes attacked the village of Lalpura, seven miles (11 kilometers) from Michni Point, about 90 minutes before Mr. Bush arrived there. The area of Lalpura is a frequent target of Soviet helicopter gunships, and Pakistani officials were uncertain whether the raid was timed to coincide with the vice president's visit.

The civilian commissioner of Peshawar said that attacks in the Soviet Union's attempts to eradicate Afghanistan's Moslem rebels were not unusual. But he said that such incidents had never occurred during previous official visits to Pakistan border points.

The narrow road to the Afghan border, which winds through hills and tribal villages, has often been visited by foreign dignitaries since Zigmund Brzezinski, then U.S. national security adviser, called attention to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan in 1980 by pointing a Pakistani Army automatic rifle across the frontier.

Since then, the local tribesmen and Afghan refugees have welcomed many world leaders, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger of the United States. Prime Minister

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Egyptians to Recover Sphinx's Chin

Cairo Wins 2 Years of Negotiation With British Museum

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — After two years of negotiations, the British Museum has agreed to return a 23-inch (59-centimeter) section of the Sphinx's chin that a British sailor smuggled out of Cairo 166 years ago, Egyptian authorities said this week.

The Egyptian Antiquities Department, making the announcement, said that the museum would return the piece as a permanent loan to avoid violating an English law that forbids exporting museum pieces.

Western diplomats said other Third World countries, among them Ghana and Nigeria, have been following the negotiations

closely in the hope that they, too, can recover some of their national treasures that are on display in the British Museum. Greece has also been stymied in its efforts to persuade the British to return the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Athens.

Even though a large piece of the Sphinx's head has been on display in Cairo's Egyptian Museum for years, Egyptian authorities have long insisted that the chin section had to be replaced on the 4,500-year-old man-beast that rests at the foot of the Great Pyramids just outside Cairo.

To press their claim, Western archaeologists said, Egypt threatened to bar British archaeologists if the British Museum refused to return

the limestone chin section. The threat underscored Egypt's sensitivity over how many of its national treasures are in other countries' museums.

There are 13 Egyptian obelisks in Rome and only four in Egypt. The zodiac from the Temple of Hathor is in the Louvre in Paris; West Berlin has the head of Nefertiti; the Soviet Union has the statue of Amenemhat the Great; Boston's Museum of Fine Arts has the statue of Myrmec, builder of Giza's second pyramid.

Many of Egypt's antiquities left the country more or less legally when Egypt was ruled by the Turks, the French and the British from 1517 to 1936.

Soviet Bid to Reconcile Iraq and Syria Is Said to Fail

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Efforts by the Soviet Union to bring about a reconciliation between the rival Ba'athist regimes in Syria and Iraq appear to have ended in failure.

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has rejected a Soviet-backed proposal that his country reopen the 1.2-million-barrel-a-day pipeline taking Iraqi oil across Syrian territory to the Mediterranean port of Basra, according to Syrian and Western diplomatic sources.

"Syria formally refused to reopen the pipeline," said one diplomat in Damascus. "Syria is against an isolated act without a whole new basis for relations with Iraq."

The Soviet failure underscores the limited influence even Moscow has over Syria despite its military assistance, its 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation, and close political links.

The Russians appeared to be particularly well placed to act as mediators because they have recently repaired their relations with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and resumed shipment of arms to Baghdad.

Press reports say that Kremlin leaders have also pressed Iraq to take a more flexible approach toward Syria, primarily during a visit of First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan to Moscow several weeks ago.

Ironically, the improvement in Soviet-Iraqi relations may in fact have been a factor in the failure of the Soviet reconciliation bid, since Mr. Assad cannot be pleased by the warming of relations between Moscow and Mr. Hussein, his arch-enemy.

In the past few weeks, Damascus has been rife with rumors that Syria was about to reopen the Iraqi pipeline. But Western sources report there was never any hard evidence of preparations to do so.

The Soviet failure to make any headway in initiating a Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation follows a long series of attempts, mostly by other Arab leaders, to end the deep-seated rift between Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein. Gulf Arab states led by Saudi Arabia have been particularly anxious to unify Arab ranks behind Iraq in its struggle against Iran.

Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein have long been at political odds, but open Syrian military and political support for Iran in the Gulf war has made them mortal enemies. The two men head rival factions of the now badly divided Arab socialist Ba'ath movement.

In March 1982, Syria signed a trade agreement with Iran covering the provision of Iranian oil for its refineries. A month later, it closed the Iraqi pipeline, which had been supplying Syria with all its oil needs, and blocked all road and rail traffic across Syrian territory to Iraq.

Both a Soviet first deputy prime minister, Geidar A.

Aliyev, and the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's top Middle East expert, Karen Brutents, are reported to have discussed the possibility of reopening the pipeline during visits to Syria over the past two months as an opening gesture in a Soviet-nurtured process of reconciliation between the two rival Ba'athist rulers.

Concrete evidence that Syria had finally rejected the Soviet bid came during an April 24-29 visit to Tehran of a Syrian delegation headed by the oil minister, Ghazi Durubi, who reached an agreement on the continued delivery of 150,000 to 160,000 barrels daily of Iranian light crude oil.

Syria's decision to maintain its Iranian oil link came despite difficulties encountered during March and April in getting tankers from Kharg Island in the Gulf to Basra. Western economists say Syria turned to Libya to make up the shortfall.

The Syrian-Iranian oil agreement provides for one million of 7.6 million tons annually to be shipped to Syria free of charge. The rest is paid for on a basis of \$25 a barrel, \$3 below the official price.

These terms save Syria about \$365 million a year in oil purchases. Last year, Iran actually provided slightly less than the maximum amount stipulated under the 1982 agreement — 6.2 million tons. Nonetheless, this accounted for 70 percent of all oil processed at the Basra and Homs refineries.

Metal Strike Is Extended To Frankfurt Car, Electronics Plants Are Targeted by Union

By Warren Geder

FRANKFURT — The West German metalworkers' union on Thursday said that 32,000 of its members would be on strike by Monday at major car, electronics and plant construction sites in the Frankfurt area.

Topping the list of targets is a car plant owned by Opel, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corp., employing 34,000 people.

While the strikes by the IG Metall union in favor of a 35-hour workweek continued to hit West German automakers hard, economic analysts remained cautious about their effect on the projected 3-percent growth rate for the nation's gross national product.

Manfred Wegner, an economist at IFO, a Munich research institute, said, "If the strike lasts no longer than three or four weeks, then we would not be inclined to revise our prediction for 3-percent annual real growth."

"We at the institute believe there is sufficient overcapacity and inventory in the economy to absorb the strike, if relatively short-lived," Mr. Wegner said, "and, more importantly, we think demand at home and abroad for German goods appears strong enough for industry to catch up on lost sales after the strike ends."

The German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin, however, said Wednesday — the day that BMW, Audi, Volkswagen and Mercedes announced plant closures — that growth in the GNP in the second quarter of 1984 "certainly would be measurably impaired if the strikes should continue to grow in size and duration."

Strikes by the metalworkers in 1978 in the Stuttgart area lasted three weeks and cost the economy an estimated \$360 million.

The walkouts planned for Monday at 10 sites in the Hesse region, including a Mercedes plant at Kassel and a Triumph-Adler office equipment plant near Frankfurt, will affect directly more than 45,000 employees, an IG Metall spokesman said.

Representatives of the union and employers acknowledged being no closer to the bargaining table than before the strikes began.

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland Joins Boycott of the Olympics

WARSAW (AP) — Poland became on Thursday the 10th country to join the Soviet-led boycott of the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but the Polish national Olympic committee called the decision "unpleasant" and a "disappointment."

After what he said was a unanimous vote, the committee chairman, Marian Renke, said he feared that Polish athletes would defect if allowed to attend the games. Echoing Moscow, Mr. Renke accused Washington of fostering "a campaign aimed at disturbing the games" and "activities aimed at attacking socialist sportsmen, Poles among them." There are, Mr. Renke said, "many reports about raising funds for winning Polish defectors."

Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the organizing committee for the Los Angeles Olympics, held an unscheduled meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, Thursday with the president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Murat V. Gramov. U.S. Olympic officials said. Details of the meeting, their first since the Soviet Union announced the boycott on May 8, were not disclosed.

Tunisia Recalls Envoy From Libya

TUNIS (Combined Dispatches) — Tunisia recalled its ambassador from Libya to protest assertions that it was involved in the raid on Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's fortified residence last week, but said it hoped relations between the two nations would not deteriorate further.

President Habib Bourguiba recalled Mohammed Jemil, the envoy to Tripoli, because of recent events in Libya, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. "The Libyan authorities have continued in their determination to implicate Tunisia in the internal events in Tripoli," said a statement released through the state-run Tunis Afrique Presse news agency.

In Tripoli, the Libyan government expressed its "deep regret" over Tunisia's decision to withdraw its ambassador from Libya, the official news agency IANA reported. The Libyan People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, or foreign ministry, said: "Such action could never serve the Tunisian people but only a specific group trying to create problems and harm relations between the two brotherly peoples." (UPI, AP)

House Rebuffs Reagan on Nerve Gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives turned down Thursday an appeal from President Ronald Reagan and told the Pentagon it could not begin developing a new generation of nerve gas weapons.

On a vote of 247-179, the House, for the third consecutive year, rejected Mr. Reagan's request to build new chemical weapons, which the United States has not produced since 1969. Representative Ed Bernice, Democrat of Arkansas, led the successful fight against nerve gas, saying: "Let's keep the moral high ground. We haven't produced chemical weapons in 15 years while the Soviets have been building up... It's a big mistake on the part of the administration."

In urging the House to approve the money for chemical weapons, Mr. Reagan said in a letter it is "absolutely essential that we act now" to build the weapons to "keep the pressure on the Soviet Union" and win a new treaty banning chemical weapons. The United States has proposed such a treaty.

Beirut Cease-Fire Efforts Continue

BEIRUT (AP) — Intermittent clashes continued along the Green Line dividing Beirut on Thursday as officials sought new measures to consolidate a cease-fire in Lebanon's ongoing civil war. Police said they had no reports of any casualties.

Fighting died down considerably after Christian and Muslim members of the new 10-man national unity government promised Wednesday to take new measures to rein in their forces. Government sources said the creation of a "crack force" of Lebanese Army soldiers who would confiscate heavy weapons to avert the recurrence of random bombings was under discussion.

Such artillery attacks on population centers killed more than 21 civilians and wounded at least 100 on Saturday and Monday. One government minister, the Shiite Muslim leader, Nabih Berri, conferred Thursday with the Lebanese Army intelligence chief, Colonel Simon Kassis, on setting up the force, government sources said.

East-West Ties Worse, Study Says

LONDON (AP) — East-West relations are in their "worst state since the Cuban missile crisis" of 1961, with an increasing global resort to violence and "formidable obstacles" to peace, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said Friday.

"Rarely has the need for effective crisis resolution seemed so great and the prospects for achieving it so limited," it said in the 1983-84 Strategic Survey. The institute cited the Middle East, including the Gulf, and Central America as "potentially explosive" zones.

It added: "There were more problems and crises during 1983 than any progress towards solutions... The growth of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States provided the leitmotif for an essentially grim year."

WHO Moves to End Drug Sales Abuse

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States failed Thursday to block passage of a resolution before the World Health Organization calling for action against drug marketing abuses.

Proposed by Scandinavian countries, the resolution was approved by 100 countries in a major WHO commission. The United States was slow in opposing it, while Japan and West Germany abstained. The three countries are among the world's biggest producers of pharmaceutical products.

The resolution, due to be approved later Thursday at the closing plenary session of the organization's annual assembly, called for a meeting next year of representatives from governments, consumers and the pharmaceutical industry to discuss drug marketing practices. The United States has said that the resolution could be a first step toward international code governing sales of pharmaceutical products, which it strongly opposes.

Duarte's Party May Dominate Cabinet

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Despite a pledge by the Christian Democratic president-elect, José Napoleón Duarte, to be a leader of a "Salvadoran" party officials say 16 of his 17 cabinet ministers will be party activists.

Mr. Duarte was officially declared the winner of the May 6 presidential election in a ceremony Wednesday at San Salvador's National Theater. The event was attended by officials and foreign dignitaries including U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickens, but was boycotted by Mr. Duarte's rightist opponent, Roberto d'Auboussin of the National Republican Alliance.

For the Record

Proposals for stricter emission standards on all new cars in the European Community were rejected as inadequate Friday by the West German government. An Interior Ministry spokesman said the low-pollution standards should take effect immediately, and not in 1995 as proposed by the European Commission. (Reuters)

A Greek captain and three members of his crew were jailed in Greece pending trial for allegedly forcing 11 Kenyan stowaways aboard their ship sailed through the Indian Ocean last month. Antonis Pitzan, captain of the cargo ship Garifalia, and the three crewmen were charged Thursday in Athens with endangering lives, inflicting grievous bodily harm and using weapons. (AP)

The body of a U.S. serviceman who died in combat in Vietnam was designated Thursday as the unknown serviceman who will represent all Americans who died in that war. After a ceremony at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the body was to be taken to Arlington National Cemetery Washington for burial in the Tomb of the Unknowns on Memorial Day May 28. (UPI)

A Conservative member of Parliament was charged Thursday with indecent assault on a policeman in a London nightclub. A June 4 court date was set for Keith Hampson, who resigned his position as parliamentary private secretary to Defense Minister Michael Heseltine after being arrested last week in the Gay Theatre Club in the Soho district. (UPI)

Corrections

Because of an editing error, a report in Thursday's International Herald Tribune misidentified Turkish Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk. The erroneous identification was incorrectly attributed to Reuters.

Société Générale has appointed Alexis Juan deputy general manager for the United Kingdom. Because of an editing error, an item in last week's Business People column gave the bank's name incorrectly.

The total value of the record art sale Tuesday at Sotheby's was given incorrectly in Thursday's Herald Tribune. The correct total was \$35 million.

NATO's Defense Ministers Agree To Upgrade Conventional Forces

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, ending a two-day strategy session Thursday, resolved to improve their conventional defenses and urged the Netherlands to uphold alliance solidarity by deploying cruise missiles.

The ministers approved plans for joint development of high-technology conventional weapons and adopted goals for their armed forces aimed at "rectifying the most critical deficiencies in NATO's conventional defense posture" by 1990.

They failed to agree on the scale of common funding for upgrading air bases, ports, munitions dumps and fuel pipelines, a key element in any strengthening of conventional forces.

But the U.S. defense secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, said he was particularly pleased that the ministers had agreed on the need for a substantial increase in spending on support facilities, which he called vital for U.S. forces reinforcing Europe in wartime.

The alliance's secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said several ministers had expressed concern that the Netherlands had not yet committed itself to deploy its quota of 48 cruise missiles. Britain, West Ger-

many and Italy began basing cruise and Pershing-2 missiles last year under a plan to counter Soviet SS-20 medium-range rockets. Belgium is preparing a cruise site.

The Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruijter, gave no pledge on deployment but said the Dutch cabinet would decide next month.

Mr. Luns, chairing his last alliance defense ministers' meeting before retiring in June, attacked Mr. de Ruijter personally, embarrassing other allies. He said Mr. de Ruijter was "not known for speaking out loudly" in support of NATO policy on the missile issue. He quoted ministers of other NATO countries as saying leadership should be exercised to convince the Dutch parliament.

"A minister who does not speak out and who is completely silent" gives peace movements and opponents of the alliance undeserved respectability, Mr. Luns added.

U.S. and British officials expressed embarrassment at the unusual personal criticism of a minister and said they feared it could be offensive to the Dutch public and counterproductive.

A communiqué issued after the two-day meeting condemned new Soviet missile deployments in East Germany and Czechoslovakia as unjustified. It accused Moscow of

using the West's decision to deploy its missiles as a pretext to carry out a long-planned arms program.

The alliance meeting had been expected to focus on cooperation in producing high-technology weapons, but officials said that because of long discussion of the budget for support facilities, little time was devoted to this issue.

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said the ministers selected seven projects involving emerging technologies. These include munitions that seek out their own targets, precision missile guidance, long-range surveillance radar and advanced communications systems secure against electronic jamming, officials said.

European and U.S. weapons will be given equal consideration, they said.

Europeans Stress Arms Role

Don Cook of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Brussels:

The European members of NATO are increasingly determined to develop and produce their own new high-technology weapons and to avoid relying solely on the United States, briefings and background discussions surrounding the defense ministers' meeting made clear.



Joseph Luns, left, secretary-general of NATO, chatting with Defense Minister Michael Heseltine of Britain at a press conference Thursday in Brussels after alliance talks.

"We are determined that we are going to produce these weapons ourselves, even if it costs more and takes longer than buying from the Americans," a senior West German defense official said.

Several months ago, a NATO committee of national armaments directors drew up a list of 11 basic projects on which to concentrate. The Europeans, with French participation, drew up a separate list of about 200 high-technology projects.

Europe's determination to press ahead on its own is based, in part, on increasing disillusionment about the officially declared "two-way street" of arms trade with the United States. The ratio is already about 7-to-1 in favor of the United States.

Bank investment in industry would be restricted.

Campaign posters tell voters that 103 Zurich millionaires pay no income tax at present, saying: "We just want millionaires to pay tax at last like workers."

The banks counter with cartoons of "big brother" snooping into citizens' privacy, and with warnings of a flight of funds from Switzerland, soaring interest rates and the loss of tens of thousands of jobs.

Although most politicians, government officials and newspaper commentators agree that the referendum has little chance of passage, the banks are uneasy because they feel Switzerland's position as a financial center is in jeopardy.

The Socialists and the National Action Party have agreed to support each other's proposals.

The National Action referendum attracts not just the xenophobic right, but also environmentalists angered by speculative building in the mountains.

The government has meanwhile enacted its own law, setting an annual limit of 2,200 on such sales. This will come into force if the referendum is defeated.

Opposition to the National Action plan has come mainly from alpine resorts. Foreigners would still be able to invest in industrial property, cited mainly in the lowlands.

Loser in Panama Voting Declares Results a Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PANAMA CITY — Arnulfo Arias Madrid, defeated for Panama's presidency, refused Thursday to accept the results of the election, calling them a fraud and declaring himself president "before God and my country."

Nicolas Ardito Barletta, 45, the military-supported candidate, on Wednesday was declared the winner of the election by the National Electoral Tribunal, receiving 300,748 votes to Mr. Arias's

299,035 — a margin of 1,713 votes.

Both Mr. Arias and Mr. Barletta had previously announced themselves the winners of the May 6 election. The delay in the vote count led to violence between their supporters in which one person was killed and 41 were wounded.

In an interview Thursday in the opposition newspaper La Prensa, Mr. Arias said he would not accept the announced result.

"I do not accept this result, and they can do as they wish," he said. "Before God and my country, I am the president of the republic."

Twice Wednesday, in the early morning and again in the evening, the secretary-general of the election tribunal, Everardo Tomlinson, proclaimed Mr. Barletta the winner.

The first time, Mr. Tomlinson was overruled by the tribunal's president, César A. Quintero, who said 2 percent of the vote had to be reviewed.

The second time, Mr. Tomlinson said his proclamation carried the full authority of the three-judge tribunal, including Mr. Quintero.

(UPI, AP)

Helms Denies He Disclosed Secret Data

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms found himself in the center of a controversy among his Senate colleagues this week as he vehemently denied that he had disclosed information from the Senate intelligence committee.

The North Carolina Republican, a leading Senate conservative and an advocate of strong military forces, was jointly rebuked by Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York. They accused Mr. Helms of violating Senate rules by disclosing committee information about covert election aid that the Central Intelligence Agency gave to José Napoleón Duarte, the president-elect of El Salvador.

On Wednesday, Mr. Helms challenged Mr. Goldwater, chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, and Mr. Moynihan, the vice chairman, to substantiate their charges, which were made in a letter of rebuke delivered to the Senate majority and minority leaders.

"It is a falsehood to suggest that I got one scintilla of information from the Senate intelligence committee," Mr. Helms said. "I got it from El Salvador." He declined, however, to cite the specific source of the information because, he said, "I don't want anyone to get shot down there."

The senator said his disclosure on the Senate floor last week of an agency briefing of the committee concerning the CIA role in the Salvadoran election, was based on information broadcast by a San Salvador radio station. Mr. Helms said he did not know the name of the station. But committee members said the speech was the first disclosure that the agency had a role in the Salvadoran elections.

Mr. Helms said he agreed with Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Moynihan that anyone who disclosed committee information "ought to be rebuked."

In the letter, Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Moynihan asked the Senate leaders to remind their colleagues that disclosure of confidential information violated Senate rules and was punishable by reprimand, censure or expulsion.

In his Senate speech, Mr. Helms charged that the agency had provided "comprehensive across-the-board services," including money for precinct organizers, radio and television advertisements and computer voter registration.

The United States has feared that the war may affect the flow of Gulf oil to Western Europe and

2 Swiss Votes Will Affect Foreigners

Reuters

ZURICH — Swiss voters will decide in two referendums Sunday whether to let foreigners from buying residential property in Switzerland and whether to make drastic inroads into the country's tight laws on secrecy in banking.

Opinion polls indicate that the Socialist Party's proposal to reduce secrecy and curb the power of the banks is heading for defeat.

But the petition launched by the rightist National Action Party against the purchase of houses by foreigners, a trend that it calls the "yellow" of the country, could be decided by a close vote.

The government and parliament are opposed to both proposals. But under Switzerland's system of direct democracy, the final decision rests with voters.

The Socialists want to force banks to open their books to Swiss and foreign authorities investigating tax evasion or currency of-

fenses. Bank investment in industry would be restricted.

Campaign posters tell voters that 103 Zurich millionaires pay no income tax at present, saying: "We just want millionaires to pay tax at last like workers."

The banks counter with cartoons of "big brother" snooping into citizens' privacy, and with warnings of a flight of funds from Switzerland, soaring interest rates and the loss of tens of thousands of jobs.

Although most politicians, government officials and newspaper commentators agree that the referendum has little chance of passage, the banks are uneasy because they feel Switzerland's position as a financial center is in jeopardy.

The Socialists and the National Action Party have agreed to support each other's proposals.

The National Action referendum attracts not just the xenophobic right, but also environmentalists angered by speculative building in the mountains.

The government has meanwhile enacted its own law, setting an annual limit of 2,200 on such sales. This will come into force if the referendum is defeated.

Opposition to the National Action plan has come mainly from alpine resorts. Foreigners would still be able to invest in industrial property, cited mainly in the lowlands.

U.S. Reportedly Offered Gulf States Air Cover

(Continued from Page 1)

the kind of air activity needed to protect shipping in the Gulf.

An administration request for money to build up these bases as part of the Pentagon budget for the fiscal year 1985 was sharply reduced Wednesday by the House Armed Services Committee.

The talks between the United States and the Gulf countries, which were held last month, led to some frustration within the administration, officials said, because the countries themselves seemed afraid of facing up to dealing with a potential spread of the Iran-Iraq war.

The State Department expressed concern Wednesday about the latest phase in the war and the attacks by the belligerents on tankers.

Last month, the Iraqi, whose oil exports have been sharply cut by an Iranian blockade, started to attack tankers taking oil to Iranian terminals. The goal was to try to hurt Iran economically and force it to agree to a negotiated settlement.

Rather than yield to Iraqi pressure, Iran is thought to have retaliated by hitting two Kuwaiti tankers on Sunday and Monday and the Saudi tanker Wednesday.

A State Department official said that, despite U.S. statements of concern, there was no air of crisis. He said the attacks seemed isolated. "We have a long way to go before the Gulf is closed down to shipping," he said.

The United States has feared that the war may affect the flow of Gulf oil to Western Europe and

Japan, the principal destinations.

The United States is officially neutral between Iran and Iraq and has barred the sale of U.S. military equipment to either side, but it has been critical of Iranian refusals to negotiate. It has also criticized alleged Iraqi use of poison gas. At the moment, officials said, the United States has virtually no direct leverage on either Iran or Iraq.

U.S. analysts say they believe the military situation is at an impasse. Iranian forces, numbering as many as 500,000, have been poised for months for an attack that has been inexplicably delayed.

The discussions with the Gulf countries last month were conducted by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and Admiral John M. Poindexter, the White House deputy adviser for national security.

According to State Department officials, one purpose of the mission was to prod the Gulf countries to agree to advance planning for military contingencies.

"The main point was that we wanted to show interest in helping them out," an official said. "We are willing to help if they want us to help. Mr. Murphy told them. If they really need our assistance, we are willing to help them."

The Americans told the Gulf countries that if they wanted help, they would have to provide airfields, radar and warehouses near the head of the Gulf. A U.S. force outside the region cannot respond in time to have any effect, they said.

The navy has a carrier battle group, headed by the Kitty Hawk, in the Arabian Sea, a Navy spokesman said. In addition, about five destroyers headed by the La Salle are on station in the Gulf.

Navy spokesmen said that although carriers had gone into the

Gulf, they were reluctant to do so because they are at a tactical disadvantage in an area surrounded by land.

In Mr. Murphy's discussions, the Americans gained the impression that after the U.S. pullout from Lebanon in February, the Gulf countries were unwilling to run the risk of any joint military planning with the United States, for fear that they would become targets for attack from Iranian and Syrian-backed extremists, a senior official said.

Kremlin Accused U.S. Journalist of Seeing Prostitute

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Newsweek magazine's bureau chief in Moscow left the Soviet Union to consult with his editors after being summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on an "outrageous trumped-up charge" of consorting with a prostitute, according to a Newsweek spokesman.

Robert B. Cullen, 35, Moscow bureau chief since December 1982, "decided on his own to leave to consult with Newsweek editors in New York in an atmosphere free of harassment," the magazine's spokesman, Gary Gerard, said Wednesday.

Mr. Gerard said Mr. Cullen "vehemently denied" the Foreign Ministry charge.

"The Newsweek bureau in Moscow is open and operating," Mr. Gerard said, "and to our knowledge this incident is not an expulsion." He said Mr. Cullen intended to return to Moscow.

Mr. Cullen, who left Moscow on Tuesday, had planned to depart on May 25 for a month's leave in the United States, Mr. Gerard said.

NEW YORK'S
HOTEL CARLYLE

M

Pakistan Curbs Minority Sect

Zia Limits Ahmedi Moslems' Rights on Call by Mullahs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The human rights record of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's military government has come under renewed attack for draconian restrictions placed on an Islamic sect that has four million followers here.

An ordinance adopted last month prohibited members of the Ahmedi sect, which is considered heretical by mainstream Moslems, from calling themselves Moslems and using Islamic terminology.

Fundamentalist religious leaders in Pakistan have stepped up their demands for new restrictions against the sect, raising fears among Ahmedis of a renewal of sectarian violence against them. A recent directive ordering all provincial governments to compile lists of Ahmedis in key government posts has led the sect's leaders to conclude that their members will be purged from the civil service, and that even the Islamic fundamentalists' demand for the stoning to death of apostates may be considered by General Zia.

"By sheer strength of faith we are withstanding this onslaught, but we don't know how long we can keep going," said Mujib Rahman, a lawyer and leader of the Ahmedi community in Rawalpindi, where General Zia's martial law government is headquartered.

Ahmedis are followers of Mirza

Ghulam Ahmed, who declared himself a prophet and religious reformer at the end of the 19th century, challenging the traditional Islamic creed that Mohammed was the last of the prophets.

Also called Qadianis — after the town where Ahmed was born in what is now the Indian state of Punjab — the Ahmedis have long been active in evangelical work in more than 100 countries, and number more than 10 million. Although they have been prohibited from propagating their faith in Pakistan, many Moslems here regard them as apostates attempting to subvert Islam from within.

In 1953, anti-Ahmedi riots in Punjab province led to Pakistan's first provincial martial law regime, and in 1974, widespread violence against the sect prompted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government to adopt a constitutional amendment declaring Ahmedi a non-Moslem minority.

Early this year, fundamentalist Mullahs, or Islamic scholars, revived the movement against the Ahmedis, declaring that if their demands for further restrictions against the sect were not met by April 30, Ahmedi mosques would be attacked and Ahmedis singled out for punishment.

The day before an anti-Ahmedi rally held in Rawalpindi by conservative Moslem students on April 27, the government issued an ordinance banning Ahmedis from call-

ing themselves Moslems and from using Islamic terminology or preaching to Moslems.

Violators can be given a three-year prison sentence and fine.

The ordinance banned the use by Ahmedis of the term *magid*, or mosque, and prohibited them from using the *azan*, the call to prayer made five times a day from the minarets of mosques.

Moreover, fundamentalist Moslem leaders have demanded, and Pakistan's council for Islamic ideology is considering that apostasy be punishable by death by stoning; that minarets of Ahmedi mosques be pulled down; that Ahmedis be identified as non-Moslems on identity cards and passports, and that they be prohibited from using traditional Islamic names that connote praise to Allah.

Most of the demands have been made by an organization formed shortly after Pakistan's independence and recently revived, Tahafuz Khatme Nabuwat, whose avowed aim is to protect the finality of Mohammed's prophethood.

The Ahmedis, who have a disproportionately high literacy rate and have traditionally been influential in the civil service and armed forces, have refused to accept the new ordinance, but have also avoided direct conflict with it.

They have stopped using the call to prayer, saying that as long as they can continue to pray inside the mosques the *azan* ritual is not nec-



U.S. Vice President George Bush planted a sapling in an Islamabad tree plantation before joining General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistani leader, in a prayer for friendship.

essary. Since the ordinance was adopted, they have also ended open evangelical activities in Pakistan.

"We have not accepted the law," Mr. Rahman said, "but we are not violating it, because it means going to prison. What can we do against the military government?"

Disfranchised from voting elections unless they register as non-Moslems, Ahmedis also have not balloted during the rare partyless local elections.

General Zia, at a recent Islamic

conference in Islamabad, publicly committed himself to protecting all religious minorities in Pakistan, saying, "We must ensure that the minorities do not feel insecure in a Moslem model state that we intend to establish in Pakistan."

However, the practical effect, according to Ahmedis, has been that members of their sect have been killed randomly throughout the country and that their mosques have been desecrated.

Privately, Pakistani officials say that the restrictions were needed to

Raid on Afghan Border Precedes Visit by Bush

(Continued from Page 1)

Yoshiro Nakasone of Japan and President Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

"These guys must be shell-shocked by VIPS," an American social worker said in an Afghan refugee camp in nearby Peshawar as about 400 refugees sat in the shade of a ceremonial tent waiting for Mr. Bush's party to arrive.

The refugees shouted "God is great" and clapped as Mr. Bush expressed U.S. support for Afghan guerrillas battling the Soviet Army across the border. He told them: "Your cause is right. Your cause is just. I feel very proud to shake your hands." He added: "You are not alone. Long live Afghanistan!"

But as Malik Nazir, a tribal leader from Nangarhar province in Afghanistan, commented just before Mr. Bush's arrival, enthusiasm can be apportioned according to the importance of the visitor.

Mr. Nazir, who has delivered the welcoming address for visits to the Nazir Bagh refugee camp by Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Sauriz, Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Nakasone and other leaders whose names he says he cannot remember, said each speech had been different.

"It depends on what kind of help they give us," Mr. Nazir said. "All those VIPS who help the most are the most important. Mr. Bush, I think he is one of the most important." Mr. Nazir described his life in Afghanistan as that of "a simple

farmer who had nothing to do with important people."

Mr. Bush told the refugees that he had brought a check for \$14 million for refugee relief — part of the normal U.S. contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — and that a cargo plane arrived Wednesday with \$1 million worth of medical supplies.

The Nazir Bagh camp is the preferred stop for visiting dignitaries because it has a helicopter pad large enough to accommodate four helicopters and a large tin-roofed shelter with tent sides that can hold hundreds of refugees as well as the visitors' entourages.

Tours through the camp have been increasing, according to Mohammed Arbab, district administrator for the Pakistan Commission for Afghan Refugees, who made the arrangements for virtually all the visits by world leaders in the past two years. Mr. Arbab said the Bush visit, for him, was "just a routine, a little more difficult because of security, but we have the routine. We've had senators, congressmen, parliamentarians. I just can't count them."

Mr. Arbab said he plans to pave the helicopter pad to reduce the swirls of dust on landings, and that he also plans to build a briefing room for press conferences, complete with air conditioning. It will be the refugee camp's first air conditioner, he said.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

In MONACO
the ultimate in luxury:
this is life
at the Soleil d'Or.

Have the refined privilege of having at your feet the Princely Palace, the barbour of Monaco and the Mediterranean as far as the eyes can see, by buying an apartment at the Soleil d'Or.

Please send for more details: Soleil d'Or, 7 rue Auriglia, 98000 MC-MONACO, or telephone: (93) 30.63.34. Telex 479659 SOLDOR.

New York City
Spectacular views
277 Park Ave.
Chemical Bank Building

Entire 45th floor:
22,230 sq. ft.

Entire 46th floor:
22,230 sq. ft.

Attractive installation in place
Available July

ABRAMS BENISCH & RIKER
Mark P. Boisi
733 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 682-4900

New York's most magnificent new condominium
The Townhouse in the Sky

PARK GALLERY TOWER
127 East 55th Street
Off Park Avenue

Only one condominium to each floor

This world-class 36 story condominium with private swimming pool offers just 34 dramatic townhouses... with terraces.

212-838-9539 or 212-838-9388.

J. J. SOPHER & CO INC.
212-486-7000

A worldwide network of brokers for the Park Gallery Tower is currently being established. If you are interested in exclusive representation from your area please contact J.J. Sopher.

Builder's Developer
Architect: Haimon & Partners

The complete offering terms are in an offering plan available from the sponsor.

VIRGINIA U.S.A.

Superior farmlands and distinguished residences near Washington, D.C. and Dulles International Airport.

James River
Virginia's principle waterway. 575 acres, 3 miles of riverfrontage, 50 acres of forested land, 100 acres of farmland, 100 acres of water. First time offered for sale. 3 generations. Two farm residences. \$1,225/acre.

GREEN PLAINS - noted as one of the mid-Atlantic's most important and magnificent estates, the residence is situated at the water's edge with direct access to the Chesapeake Bay. Deep water harbor, expansive lawns and brick walled gardens, guest houses, swimming pool, tennis court, stable, etc. 540 acres. 3 miles on the water.

Professional, experienced management offered through this firm. Features available on these and other Virginia farms and estates of choice. Resume of first quality agricultural properties forwarded by request.

FRANK HARRIS, JR. REALTY
FARM AND ESTATE BROKER
INTERMEDIATE
413 PARK STREET
TIMOTHYVILLE VIRGINIA 22090
801 286 0631
TELE. TX 303875 011

Tennessee

Like-new 232,000 sq. ft. fully a/c one-story building

- High ceilings • 12,000 sq. ft. offices
- Plus 20,000 sq. ft. building • Cranes.

BINSWANGER
New York, NY • Chicago, IL • Atlanta, GA • Charlotte, NC
Houston, TX • Dallas, TX • San Antonio, TX • Fort Worth, TX
Phoenix, AZ • San Diego, CA • Los Angeles, CA • Portland, OR
Seattle, WA • Denver, CO • Minneapolis, MN • St. Paul, MN
Milwaukee, WI • Indianapolis, IN • Columbus, OH • Cincinnati, OH
Cleveland, OH • Detroit, MI • Grand Rapids, MI • Kansas City, MO
St. Louis, MO • Omaha, NE • Lincoln, NE • Des Moines, IA
Iowa City, IA • Ames, IA • Des Moines, IA • Ames, IA

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE

JUSSY - LULLIER
GENÈVE

Andréenne grange présentant des volumes incomparables de par sa hauteur de plafond exceptionnelle; idéal pour un couple avec un enfant. L'habitation principale est composée d'un immeuble, salon (100 m²) avec cheminée, d'un grand salon privé, d'une cuisine super équipée, 2 chambres à coucher avec 2 baignoires indépendantes. Il est possible de louer également un appartement de 3 pièces indépendant.

Location de courte durée (2 ou 3 mois d'été possible).

S.Fr. 8,000 par mois ou S.Fr. 9,500 avec dépendances.

SOCIÉTÉ PRIVÉE DE GÉRANCE - GENÈVE
Tél. 29.59.49, Mademoiselle Renaud.

Forbes Lake of the Ozarks

OUR LAKE LAND PARADISE AWAITS YOU

Your own vacation land on the fabulous Lake of the Ozarks in Central Missouri. Right in the heartland of America. Away from cities, noise, pollution and the rat-race of the workday world.

Forbes Inc., publishers of Forbes Magazine, through its subsidiary, Sanger de Cristo Ranches Inc., is offering the opportunity of a lifetime for you to acquire one or more acres of our choice Missouri lakefront.

There's no better time than right now to find out if Forbes Lake of the Ozarks is the place for you. All our homesites, including lake front and lake view, will be a minimum size of one acre—ranging to over three acres. Cash prices start at \$6,000. One or more acres of this incredibly beautiful lakefront can be yours for the modest payment of \$60 per month, with easy credit terms available.

For complete information, including pictures, maps and full details on our liberal money-back and exchange privileges, please write to: Forbes Europe Inc., P.O. Box 16, London SW11 3UT England.

Obtain the Property Report required by Federal law and read it before signing anything. No Federal agency has judged the merits or value of this property. Equal Opportunity.

winzen
TORONTO, CANADA

CONDOMINIUM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4 YEARS GUARANTEED RETURN FROM CAN. \$40,500. DOWN

- No expenses to be paid by purchaser
- Varied, attractive purchase plans
- Up to 10% net guaranteed return over a four year period
- Price range — from CAN.\$81,000. to CAN.\$127,000.
- Apartment sizes from 1,198 sq.ft. (111 m²) to 2,010 sq.ft. (187 m²)
- 2, 3, 4 bedrooms, multi level

In addition, purchaser benefits from the following:

- Constant appreciation in value
- Desirable location within Toronto: one of the best cities to invest in, throughout North America
- Modern conveniences and recreation facilities
- Fully rented, professional property management services

WINZEN CORPORATION LIMITED
Attn: Marketing Manager, 67 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1J8
Tel: (416) 963-0071 Telex 06524201

* Winzen offers comprehensive services to potential immigrating entrepreneurs.

FOR SALE - READY TO MOVE-IN
UNPOSSIBLE VIEW on the TUILERIES
5 MAIN ROOM APARTMENT
170 sq.m. approximately - All comforts
S.F.G.I. Tel.: 265.41.21
23 Rue de l'Arcade, Paris 8th.

FOR SALE - READY TO MOVE-IN
JARDINS DU RANELAGH
5 MAIN ROOM APARTMENT
All comforts
200 sq.m. approximately. Maid's room. Car park.
S.F.G.I. Tel.: 265.41.21
23 Rue de l'Arcade, Paris 8th.

SWITZERLAND
MARVELOUS CHATEAU-MONTANA
JUST ON THE NICEST EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE

FOR SALE
apartments 2 - 5 rooms
from S.Fr. 205,000

AT TSARAT HANLET
ON CRANS PLATEAU SIDE
FOR SALE
Individual typical Swiss
Chateau 2 floors, 4 rooms,
S.Fr. 295,000

10% MORTGAGE AVAILABLE AT 4.5% INT.
AGENCE ROCHARD IMMOBILIÈRE SA
GAL. BERNARDIN-CONSTANT
1002 LAUSANNE - SWITZERLAND
Tel.: (021) 80 70 11
Telex: 25573 ARIL CH

For sale in Switzerland:
192 flats/apartments
in the City of Fribourg.

Also residential and commercial buildings in the City of Geneva.

Please write to
Cipher 05-115086
Publicitas, CH-3001 Bern.

J. TREVOR & SONS

58, Grosvenor Street,
London W1X 0DD

Tel: 01-629 8151.
Telex: 8955441 JAYTEE-G

LINTON PARK, KENT, ENGLAND

Outstanding Georgian Mansion
13,750 sq. ft. Offices/Residential
Set in 95 acres

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

PROVENCE - DRAGUIGNAN
20 minutes from the sea
Beautiful modern villa
on 200 sq.m.

4 bedrooms, large living, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, terrace, 2-car garage, 50 sq.m. swimming pool, 7000 sq.m. land in Provencal vegetation. Perfectly quiet, Unspoiled view.

F.F. 1,300,000
Lacasse: Tel: (94) 68.48.43
Quartier du Neyron
83300 Draguignan France

CANADA/MONTREAL
FARM FOR SALE

One of the most modern major farms, approx. 4,000 acres

Location: Only 60 miles from Winnipeg on a main highway.

Sells: 1/2 under American grading system, suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings: Two houses with major grain handling facilities, storage and drying.

Equipment: 100 tractors, 100 combines, 100 trucks, 100 trailers, 100 implements.

Price: \$1,000,000 per acre.

Direct sale by owner.
Fiduciary: Corbett & Glenora,
1972 Avenue/Stratford
Tel. home: +1-277/38.13.93,
office: +1-277/38.13.97

HOLLYWOOD HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A truly magnificent, totally re-furnished, Italian style elegant residence of charm and character occupying a beautiful setting just minutes away from Sunset Plaza/Beverly Hills. 4 large beds, 4 baths, modern quarters & both, deep study, enormous living room/dining room, olympic size pool/swimming pool, sauna, large private gated driveway, snugly set between pine tree woods & spectacular city views.

Offers invited in the region of \$1,000,000, or would exchange against similar property in UK, (or may be).

Call London (01) 357 2403, Los Angeles (213) 741 2126, Telex London 297647 1990S.

AYRESHIRE SCOTLAND

Glasgow 18 miles
Turnberry Golf Course 30 miles

14th Century Wing of Historic Castle, listed Grade 'A'. Fully restored and modernised. Central heating. Fitted with carpets and curtains.

3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms.

Tennis Court, Pony Grazing and Shooting grounds. Close to Golf Courses at Turnberry, Prestwick and Troon.

FOR LEASE UP TO 10 YEARS

STROUT & PARKER
26 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH2 7HE.
Tel: 031 226 2500. Telex: 72667.

ITALIAN RIVIERA
for sale
LUXURIOUS PROPERTY

Unique modern villa, spectacularly appointed overlooking the sea. Master suite with fireplace, six bedrooms with bath, reception areas, billiard room, taverna. Large swimming pool. Mediterranean garden with grown trees. Grounds in exclusive residential complex, golf club, harbor, polo-house. Asking US \$780,000.

Write: Box D 2074,
Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA
OCEANFRONT

A Mediterranean villa. Entered through an inner courtyard, this 6-bedroom residence exudes charm, sophistication and warmth. Special architectural details take advantage of the spectacular ocean, mountain and sunset views. Directly on the sand in Montecito and very special.

22,000,000.

Write for our "Portfolio of Properties For Sale".
Alexander Vella Real Estate
(805) 949-4899
1101 Coast Village East, Suite 100,
Santa Barbara, CA 93101, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE'S NEXT FEATURE: RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
on the FRENCH RIVIERA, PROVENCE REGION LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON & CORSICA

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Section) or:

Max Ferraers
International Herald Tribune,
181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 613595

UNESCO Members Urge U.S. to Remain

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — More than 20 delegates to UNESCO's 51-member executive board called Thursday on the United States to reverse its decision to withdraw from the organization by the end of this year.

The tone of the appeals ranged from friendly pleading by most of the representatives to acid accusations from the Nigerian and Spanish delegates.

The sharpest attack came from José Luis Abellán of Spain, who denounced the U.S. move as a purely political decision in keeping with what he called the Reagan administration's tendency to polarize the world between East and West. He said the United States conducted its foreign policy without regard for world peace or overall Western interests.

Mr. Abellán said the United States, by following a policy of rewarding friendly countries and punishing independent ones, was creating social instability in some countries and increasing the likelihood of local conflicts in parts of the world.

The Nigerian delegate, Bola Olaniran, in another harsh statement, accused the United States of seeking to impose its views on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He said U.S. officials failed to understand that "the developing world has learned to think by itself."

Statements by virtually all the other Third World and nonaligned countries, including Cuba and India, were made in a conciliatory tone, more in sorrow than in anger. Jean Gerard, the U.S. delegate, replied to Mr. Abellán that the United States remained fully committed to the principle of multilateral cooperation around the world, as demonstrated by the fact that it belonged to about 100 international organizations.

"But this does not mean that we have to support an inefficient international bureaucracy," she said. Mrs. Gerard noted that Mr.

Abellán, by his own admission, had spoken without "synchronizing" his views with his government. Spain, which like the United States is a member of the Western working group within UNESCO, is known not to share some U.S. positions but has been cautious in its public statements.

Mrs. Gerard spoke briefly, saying that the U.S. position had been stated fully on many occasions and that the board, instead of spending its time debating American policy, should seek ways to improve the work of UNESCO.

The United States has charged that UNESCO has become overly politicized and has taken anti-American and anti-democratic positions on freedom of the press, human rights, disarmament and other issues.

Virtually all the speakers Thursday conceded that UNESCO badly needed to reform its procedures and structures. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the agency's director-general, has conceded this need.

Several speakers said they de-

plored the fact that the United States, in serving its notice of withdrawal, had listed its complaints against UNESCO but had made no public proposals for improvements and had not stated the circumstances, if any, in which it would be willing to remain.

The French and Yugoslav delegates, among others, appealed to Washington at least to postpone its announced departure by one year to give UNESCO time to act on plans for reform.

France and Britain have agreed on a joint draft resolution calling for the creation of a working group of board members to study proposals for reform before the board's next session in September.

The idea appears to have wide support among the members, but there is no agreement yet on its composition.

Britain, in a letter to Mr. M'Bow which is scheduled to be discussed Friday by the board, has said it intends to remain in UNESCO "for the time being" but is insisting on "dramatic improvements."

Citroën Strikers Ordered by Court To Leave Plant

PARIS — A court ordered striking workers Thursday to leave a Citroën car plant near Paris, one of five occupied to protest planned job reductions and the government's industrial policy.

The workers moved into the plant in Aubry-sous-Bois last Friday, and the sit-in, planned by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, known as the CGT, spread to four other Citroën factories. The court decision followed other eviction orders against strikers in Levallois-Perret and Nanterre, west of Paris.

Despite a heavy presence of riot police outside all the plants, the workers have not moved, and industry sources said it was unlikely that the police would be asked to enforce the court order until negotiations had failed.

The CGT wants talks with Citroën officials and the government over the proposed job reductions and the government's decision to offer immigrant workers a cash payment in exchange for returning home.



BATTLE REMEMBERED — Pope John Paul II Thursday commemorated the battle of Monte Cassino in Italy, in which Polish soldiers led the final assault. His words in Polish were greeted by loud applause by more than 5,000 people assembled in a Vatican hall to mark the 40th anniversary of the battle. French, British and U.S. troops also took part in the attack on the German positions around the hilltop monastery May 17, 1944.

Irwin Shaw, Prolific Fiction Writer, Dies at 71

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Irwin Shaw, 71, who was for more than 40 years a prolific and successful writer of fiction — most notably of the World War II saga "The Young Lions" — died of a heart attack Wednesday in Davos, Switzerland.

The author of a dozen novels, many of them best sellers, Mr. Shaw was most admired for his short stories of the 1930s and 1940s. He was critically acclaimed for such early stories as "The Girls in Their Summer Dresses" and "Sailor Off the Bremen," which began appearing in The New Yorker in the 1930s.

Stylistically, Mr. Shaw's stories were noted for their directness of language, the quick strokes with which he established his different characters, and a strong sense of plotting.

His wife, Marian, and son, Adam, a writer and scenarist who lives in Madrid, were with him when he died.

Although Mr. Shaw produced several collections of stories as well as seven plays, his most popular work remained his first novel, "The Young Lions," published in 1948. The book told the stories of three soldiers — two American and one German — whose destinies crossed

on the battlefield. The movie version starred Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift and Dean Martin.

Mr. Shaw prospered from his writing. By the end of 1981, there were 14 million copies of his books in print. Several of his novels, including "Bread Upon the Waters," were major book-club selections. Three of them, including "Rich Man, Poor Man," were immensely successful television series.

He first achieved public acclaim in 1936, with a biting anti-war play, "Bury the Dead." Only one other of his plays, "The Gentle People," in 1939, achieved a comparable success.

"Professional" was a word often used to describe Irwin Shaw's novels," the critic Anatole Broyard wrote in The New York Times in 1981. Mr. Broyard called him "a writer who has had enough practice to trust out a topical, intricately plotted, multilayered, moderately readable novel with a generous surplus of characters."

Mr. Shaw was born in Brooklyn, the son of William Shaw, a salesman of hat-trimming and his wife, Rose. He attended New York City public schools and enrolled in Brooklyn College, where he wrote a column in the college newspaper and was quarterback of the football team.

He went to Hollywood in 1936 to

write his first screenplay, "The Big Game." He also wrote for radio, and his first collection of short stories, "Sailor Off the Bremen," was published in August 1939. In July 1942, he went into the army. His experience there contributed to "The Young Lions."

Mr. Shaw was a lifelong athlete and particularly a passionate skier. Leg and hip ailments curtailed him in recent years. He maintained homes in Klosters, Switzerland, and in Southampton, New York.

Lord Robbins, Economist, Educational Reformer

LONDON (AP) — Lord Robbins, 85, an economist and educational reformer, died Tuesday after a long illness that culminated in a stroke two weeks ago.

Lord Robbins directed the Economic Section of Churchill's cabinet in World War II and in the 1960s headed a government committee responsible for a rapid expansion of higher education in Britain.

Born Lionel Robbins, he served as an officer in World War I and afterward enrolled as a student at the London School of Economics, where he eventually became a professor. He received a life peerage in 1959.

In 1961, he was appointed chairman of the government's Commit-

tee on Higher Education. Following the committee's report — known as the Robbins Report — the number of British universities and other centers of higher education was rapidly expanded.

Other deaths: Andy Kaufman, 36, a comedian whose offbeat style puzzled audiences almost as often as it entertained them, of lung cancer Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Stanislaw M. Ulam, 75, a mathematician who played a key role in developing the hydrogen bomb, Sunday in Santa Fe, New Mexico, after an apparent heart attack.

Francis Schaeffer 4th, 72, a philosopher and author who launched a Christian fellowship in Switzerland, of cancer in Rochester, Minnesota.

Thomas Martin, 74, an opera conductor best known for the many English-language opera translations he did with his wife, Ruth, of a heart attack Monday in New York. He was active for more than 40 years as a staff conductor with both the Metropolitan and New York City Operas.

George Parks, 100, who was the territorial governor of Alaska from 1925 to 1933, last Friday in Juneau, Alaska.

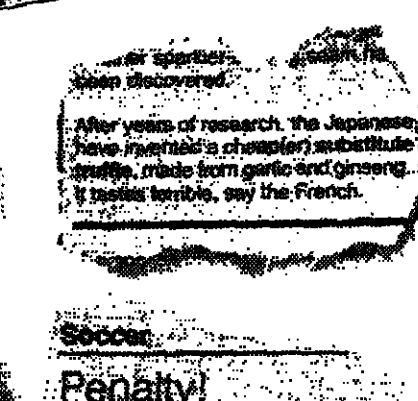
How to Drive Your Men Wild by Bob (Star \$1.80) reasonably enough. "You had Menzies play the violin, very romantically, but what would he sound like if he didn't bother to learn the violin? What details of how to play?" What indeed? Sexual intercourse, the experts, is the danger. "While the woman may depend on the man's lead, she still has to know where to put her feet." In the space of 223 pages, he takes his untutored reader and turns her into a monster who is fearfully going to have her man out of a job and any kind of decent society. This is a family paper and therefore no place to put on Mr. Menzies' serving ideas for



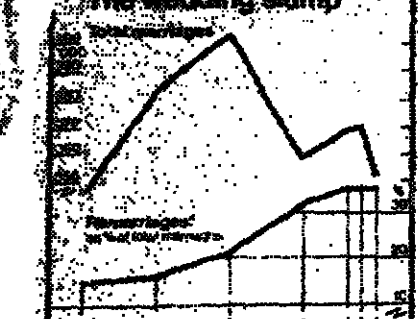
Birdsong
Whatever turns you on
The study of birdsong is opening up some extraordinary insights into how animals learn. The latest discovery is that females of one species of bird learn to sing by watching males which sing to sing without ever singing themselves.



The living dead
See in your article on crime in the United States (November 22nd) you described the following statement: "More than half the murders were carried out by acquaintances of the victims." This compound... the likelihood that victims will be either too young or too old to go to the police." Misstates the problem in that it is the dead.



Security looks
From the top down
Looks to the press as matters of national security never to be far from the Reagan administration's thoughts. Once again the resources of the FBI have been marshalled and this time the speech, unlike the inner circle of aides to the President.



ET against the Bomb

Can the west use the means to become less dependent on nuclear weapons?

What did you expect The Economist to be? Full of economics?

The Economist

WEEKLY FROM LONDON • OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS • INSIGHTFUL VIEWS • WORLD POLITICS • CURRENT AFFAIRS • INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS • FINANCE • SCIENCE • TECHNOLOGY • ECONOMIC INDICATORS • BUSINESS AFFAIRS • COUNTRY AND INDUSTRY SURVEYS • BOOKS • LETTERS

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1984

Published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune

Now in the 1984 up-dated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 81 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

Each profile includes detailed information on: head office, management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, exports, research and innovation, 1978-1982 financial performance, important developments and 1983-1984 highlights and trends.

Indispensable for corporate, government and banking executives, institutional investors, industrial purchasers and other decision-makers who should be more fully informed on major French companies. FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK is being sent to 8,000 selected business and financial leaders in the United States, Japan and the Middle East.

Other interested parties may purchase the Handbook at \$38 per copy, including postage in Europe. Five or more copies, 30% reduction. Outside Europe, please add postal charges for each copy: Middle East \$4; Asia, North and South America \$7.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1984

International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me _____ copies of FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1984. Enclosed is my payment. (Payment may be made in the convertible European currency of your choice at current exchange rates.) Please charge my VISA Card number _____

Exp. date _____ Signature _____ (necessary for VISA purchases)

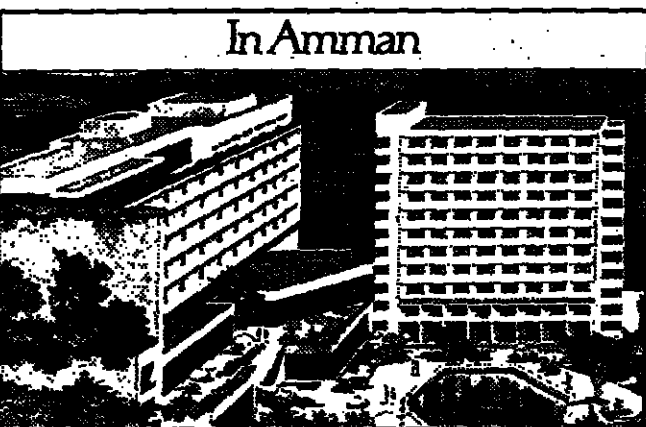
Name (in block letters) _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

City/Country _____ 18-5-84



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Queen Zein Street, Tel.: 21207
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

SKY FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION
PROGRAM, FRIDAY 18th MAY

UK TIMES 16.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00 CARICATON TIME
18.05 WAYNE & SHUSTER
18.30 THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW
18.55 CHARLIE'S ANGELS
19.45 VEGAS
20.35 THE DAVIS CUP
21.30 THE JAZZ LIFE
22.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE
CONTACT: SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266943

Special Offer From IC Publications
27 YEARS OF PUBLISHING ON AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST
Send me at your Special Price

☐ The Middle East (monthly) Annual subscription UK £13.50
☐ New African (monthly) Other countries: US\$40.00
☐ African Business (monthly)
☐ Africa East Travel (bi-monthly)
☐ Middle East Industry & Transport (bi-monthly)

☐ Arab Banks (monthly) Annual subscription £150.00/US\$380.00

New African Yearbook
☐ West and Central Africa Each £11.95/US\$23.95
☐ East and Southern Africa

Traveller's Guide to Africa
☐ West Africa Each £7.95/US\$15.95
☐ North Africa
☐ Central & Southern Africa
☐ East Africa & the Indian Ocean

International Business Opportunities
☐ Saudi Arabia Each £60.00/US\$120.00
☐ Egypt
☐ Iraq

☐ Oil and Gas in the Middle East Each £90.00/US\$180.00
☐ Oil and Gas in Africa
☐ The Top 200 Arab Banks

Total Cost of Order _____ Payment enclosed
Charge my Visa/American Express No. _____ Bill me

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Return this completed form to IC Publications, PO Box 281, Carlton House, 69 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BN, England.
REF NO IC/84/0086

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Filipinos Have Their Say

The elections Monday in the Philippines were the real "thriller in Manila," to borrow the phrase applied to the Ali-Frazier bout of 1975. The background was the still unsolved assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino last August and the growing apprehension that the aging, ailing martial-law president, Ferdinand Marcos, may yet let his wife or the generals steal the succession. In going to the polls, many Filipinos hoped to put their country back on a political path — legislative elections now, local elections in 1986, presidential elections in 1987. But the possibility of fraud, and a consequent legitimization of the route of violent change, loomed large.

In the event, the elections appear to have been a success. No one who knows the Philippines would say there was no fraud, and no one who has studied the ways of Mr. Marcos will be certain that he does not have something devious up his sleeve. But the turnout was heavy, citizen participation in poll-watching was high and the opposition now declares that the vote reflected the popular will.

Of the 183 seats open — the president gets to fill 17 on his own — the opposition figures to collect nearly half. Some notably independent-minded elements will be represented in the assembly when it convenes in July and takes up the critical issue of changes in the president's decree-making powers.

The United States has a sentimental and political interest in the democratic development of its former colony turned ally, and a strategic interest in its stability. Hence the intense American debate of the last few years over how to prevent the Marcos family from taking the Philippines over a cliff.

The Reagan administration and its critics have agreed to put some distance between Mr. Marcos and the U.S. government (President Reagan skipped a planned trip to Manila last year) and to encourage a political process. But the administration has not accepted the urging of some of the critics to apply economic muscle by manipulating the forms and levels of aid or, much more important, by explicitly withholding vital debt and credit relief. It remains a delicate tactical question. We observe that, with the persuasion but without the public sanctions, the evidence of Monday's returns is that Mr. Marcos at least seems to be going the right way. We hope the signs are reliable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Landmark to Celebrate

Anniversaries of U.S. Supreme Court decisions do not usually inspire celebration, but nothing less is in order this week, which brings the 30th anniversary of the decision by which the court struck down its own colossal wrong acceptance of "separate but equal" treatment for blacks and whites in the preceding half century. To celebrate Brown vs. Board of Education is to celebrate a continuing revolution in America's race relations.

The Brown decision was evoked by a carefully developed, 20-year legal assault on racial segregation in public education. But its logic — that separate is inherently unequal — reached far beyond the classroom and still reverberates throughout American society.

Until Brown, the painful three-century-long struggle of blacks to move from slavery to full citizenship seemed to be obstructed by the Constitution itself. Despite great cultural advance, generations of blacks could see no end of segregation. But on May 17, 1954, all perspectives changed. The Brown ruling mandated desegregation in public education, which is democracy's most promising ticket to equality.

It also signaled the end of Jim Crow and the badge of inferiority that had been "legally" imposed on all black Americans. The decision has stood rock solid as a matter of law, despite continuing resistance, not only in the South, to desegregation in schools and

housing, and despite the lukewarm enforcement efforts of several administrations. Brown has left no doubt about the right even where conditions are still woefully wrong.

Even the worst Jim Crow laws did not collapse without further struggle. Segregation in buses and restaurants and voting booths had to be challenged and resisted with boycotts, sit-ins, marches and other demonstrations, almost all nonviolent. But since Brown the blacks and whites who fought those battles have had a proud and legal banner to display.

Within a decade and a half, Brown's principles were finally written into laws that prohibit discrimination in public accommodations, employment and housing. The most important of these laws by far was the 1965 Voting Rights Act, whose fruits are only now ripening. With the vote secured, blacks have won a growing number of political offices and gained political awareness and strength, as can be seen from their rallying to the presidential campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

Brown vs. Board of Education stands as a national confession of error, a true landmark. It propelled the modern civil rights movement, a still-incomplete social revolution. It reaffirmed the American spirit of equality and kindled hope of peaceful transformation. It is a living monument, a cause for celebration.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Vote for Olympia

The cry is to get the politicians out of the affairs of the Olympics — but not quite yet, please. One very astute politician, Ronald Reagan, has endorsed the idea of a permanent base, in Greece. Let him lead the effort.

Successful American and Soviet boycotts have killed the Games "as we've known them." But why shed tears over that? Besides being hostage to national policies, they have been managed by a self-perpetuating bureaucracy descended from an aristocracy that worshipped a sham amateurism. It is time for a new structure rooted in an old place, with rules that welcome all athletes and deflate jingoism.

Choosing a new site every four years since the revival of the Games in 1896 has been costly and hardly democratic. All but one landed in the Northern Hemisphere. After the U.S. boycott of Moscow in 1980, Greece of-

fered a site at Olympia, where the ancient Games were held. It could cede the land to an international committee, making it truly neutral turf. That alone would not protect the Games from all boycotts. Black Africans stayed away in 1976 in protest against a New Zealand rugby tour to South Africa, and rugby is not even an Olympic sport. But if they are not anchored in a single place the Olympics are bound to splinter into separate meetings held in different countries, and to lose all sense of cohesion and festival. And that is sure to kill interest in the minor sports.

The self-appointed keepers of the flame, all vying to play host, oppose a permanent site. But it is a Greek flame, after all, and even the IOC should prefer Olympia to oblivion. We hope Mr. Reagan follows through.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Naval Escorts Soon in the Gulf?

If things continue as they are going, oil supplies from the Gulf are going to be seriously affected. The West, which (if Japan is included) is the main customer and therefore in a sense the main financier of both sides in the war, can no longer pretend that it does not affect Western interests. Some kind of Western intervention may very soon become unavoidable. It may be that the only way the West can now secure freedom of navigation for neutrals is to provide naval escorts — with all the risk of escalating conflict that implies.

— The Times (London).

Japan Should Aid Africa More

Traditionally Africa holds a relatively low priority in Japan's foreign aid, in part because it is a distant region where Japan has no

colonial heritage, as do European countries. But Africa is now receiving more attention. It deserves more free aid — from Japan and other rich nations. Humanitarian considerations for chronic poverty and acute food shortages are clearly the major reason to expand assistance both in cash and in kind. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reports that people in 25 nations south of the Sahara are suffering from malnutrition as a result of the worst drought in 10 years. A great many have starved to death.

The government decision to give more than \$100 million in food aid is most welcome. But the amount seems far from adequate in light of the nation's vast wealth. The United States has promised as much as \$260 million and is said to be considering an additional \$90 million. West Germany provided \$280 million last year alone. Japan ought to give much more.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

In the West, A European Quandary

By William Pfaff

PARIS — French proposals to revive the quasi-moribund Western European Union will be taken up at the next European foreign ministers' meeting, planned for early June. France's aim is to strengthen the European pillar of NATO by way of the seven-nation WEU, set up in 1948 as a European alliance before NATO brought the United States and Canada into Europe's defense.

There are two reasons why the European pillar is held to be in special need of strengthening. The first is that many in Europe are anxious about the constancy and intelligence of American policy and about the future reliability of the U.S. commitment to Europe. The other is France's anxiety about Germany.

There has been much discussion in France of the meaning of West Germany's new and anti-nuclear movements, the rise of the Greens, the larger significance within West German politics of the ecological movement and the revival of the question of German unification.

The French see what they regard as an excessive and even neurotic West German dependence upon the United States during the 1950s and '60s being replaced, in some German circles, by a rejection of America that is also neurotic in quality, making the United States out to be something

The French now fear a revival of German political romanticism.

like a great Satan, source of all contemporary ills, and linking that to an unguardedly optimistic view of the Soviet Union and its ambitions.

The French fear, in some German notions of neutrality and unification, a revival of German political romanticism — a version of that taste for impractical perspectives and unrealistic hopes which before in German history, as André Fontaine of Le Monde remarks, have led to stupid and dangerous gambles.

The French, of course, are hypersensitive about what goes on in Germany. It may be that their concerns are exaggerated. They nonetheless are acting constructively upon them and have in recent months proposed a kind of Franco-German alliance that would allow French President François Mitterrand to make such a suggestion in Bonn last November.

There has been a reorganization of the French army to improve its ability to intervene in support of the West Germans. There have been suggestions on both sides of the political debate in France that West Germany be brought into some association with the French nuclear deterrent force, to share in some responsible way its control, as the opposition leader, Jacques Chirac, has said.

A respected university commentator, Joseph Rovin, writing in the most important French foreign affairs journal, *Politique étrangère*, argues for a national compromise between the two countries like that between Austria and Hungary after 1867, so that there would be single Franco-German ministers of defense and of foreign affairs — which implies, of course, that the two would receive common direction and be controlled by a mixed assembly drawn from the two parliaments.

Above all, the French want Britain and France to find a convincing way to reinforce the U.S. nuclear guarantee of West Germany and, in the worst case, be able to replace it.

The overall need, as the French see it, is to reinforce in every possible way Germany's anchorage in the West, in which the French recognize the foundation of their own security.

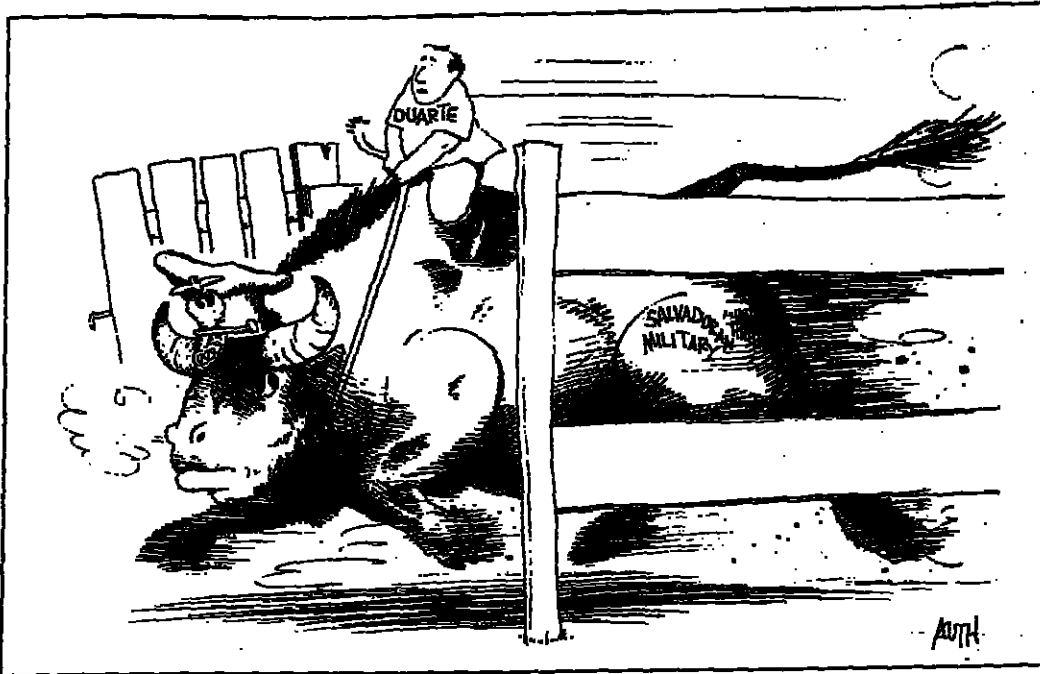
It is a perfectly reasonable policy, perhaps the only reasonable choice for Paris. Yet it rests upon two extremely questionable assumptions. The first is that U.S. nuclear guarantees would be willing to base its security upon a wholly European conventional defense, and on a French or Franco-British nuclear guarantee. It is conceivable that, in extremis, it might do so. It is just conceivable that France and Britain could provide such a nuclear guarantee on terms that made it politically and militarily credible. More probable is that Germany deprived of the American guarantee would look eastward for their solutions, drawn by history.

It is even more probable that Britain would refuse to cooperate with France in offering Germany a nuclear guarantee. Faithful to its history, Britain would very likely react to a breakdown of the present security system in Central Europe by recoiling from Europe and searching across the Atlantic for bilateral guarantees.

These objections are understood in Paris. The French nonetheless ask, What else can we do? Europe's safety from the Soviet threat and from its own excess, from its own turbulence, requires a Germany permanently, integrally bound to the West. France cannot accomplish this alone. It looks to the other Europeans for answers which are yet to come.

International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Israel: The Talk Is of Specter, Curse, Illusions and 'Fascistization,' No Less

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — Some remarkable new sounds are coming from Israel as it moves toward July elections. They show changing attitudes important to people concerned with the American campaign debate on Israel.

Herb Goodman wrote in *The Jerusalem Post*, before the recent arrest of a terrorist group, under the title "Terrible Specter of Organized Terror": "How can any responsible government allow this greatest single threat to Israeli democracy to continue unchecked and unrestrained? ... Jewish terror is a greater threat to the state of Israel than is Arab terror, for Arab terror will not undermine the fabric of our society. On the contrary, it unites us in anguish and indignation."

Yehoshua Sobol, in *Al Hanihshar*, under "Fascistization and Indifference": "The German experience shows that fascistization of society begins when extreme racist and chauvinistic views are held by a small minority, whose activity is carried out against a background of general indifference. The fringe racist has no better ally than the floating liberal who encourages mass apathy."

Raanan Weitz, in *Ha'aretz*, under the title "The Curse of the Territories" (after a series of statistics showing that Jewish workers are moving increasingly from industry, agriculture and tourism to take service jobs): "The occupation of the land of Israel as one national and economic unit with Arabs and Jews integrated within it implies the employment of workers from the (occupied) territories within Israel. The results are manifest: the flight of Jews from manual labor, contempt for the value of labor."

The outcome is a worrisome spread of the "shitty economy" and "Jewish occupations" even in the national homeland. This increasingly widespread attitude is perhaps the greatest obstacle to any attempt to revive the economy and restore its former status to the work ethic."

Abbas Eban, in *The Jerusalem Post*, under the title "Return to Reason": "For several years we have been gripped by intoxicated fantasies ... Ideas so preposterous as to lie beyond the domain of reason, become canonized in public policy and were celebrated in some of the media. A million and a quarter Palestinians, universally recognized as a distinctive people, could be permanently held in a coercive Israeli jurisdiction ..."

The weakest link in the structure was the assumption that the Maronites and Phalangists under the Gemayel

family could, with Israeli and American support, become the focus of power and authority in Lebanon. Why the U.S. came to believe this is unresolved mystery.

The days when the Maronites had the predominant power in Lebanon belonged to the past. Once they created Greater Lebanon by annexing large Moslem populations they lost the chance of building a Christian state with a coherent sense of nationhood and common values. A similar tragedy would afflict Israel if it were to prefer territorial breadth to national cohesion."

Public opinion poll: Fifty-eight percent favor whatever security arrangements are now possible in southern Lebanon, and immediate, full Israeli withdrawal. Twenty-two percent favor waiting for better security arrangements, and then withdrawal not conditioned on withdrawal of Syrians. Fifteen percent are against withdrawal without assurances that Syrians and terrorists would also leave. One percent are against leaving Lebanon.

Motti Basok, quoting ex-Premier Yitzhak Rabin in *Al Hanihshar*, under the heading "End of Illusions": "The Israeli Defense Force should withdraw from Lebanon to the international border and leave control of Lebanon to United Nations and local forces." Mr. Rabin said senior Pentagon sources told him recently that "the war waged by the United States and Israel in Lebanon was the wrong war in the wrong place for the wrong objectives."

A report in *Maariv* on an Israeli-Palestinian symposium at Harvard: Knesset member Yacov Gil said the symposium "demonstrated that there were people to talk to on the Palestinian side, and also what there was to talk about." Knesset member Abner Harari said, "The real enemy of (Prime Minister) Shamir and (Defense Minister) Arens is the moderate Palestinian who is ready for compromise."

Knesset member Yossi Sarid proposed "that Israel agree to halt the settlements and the PLO agree to stop the use of terrorism ... as preparation for 'mutual and simultaneous recognition' by each people of the other's right to self-determination."

These are among extracts collected by the Tel Aviv International Center for Peace in the Middle East. Americans who denounce any U.S. media critic of the Likud government as "anti-Israeli" can relax. They will find a lot more fuel for their cherished fury in the Israeli press.

The New York Times.

Syria: Two Armed Assads Star in a Mysterious Play

By Anthony Lewis

DAMASCUS — "How do you like the weather?" a Syrian businessman asked. Beautiful. "And how do you like our other weather?" He was asking with guarded irony about the subject that consumes and frightens Syrians: the struggle to succeed President Hafez al-Assad. It is a Byzantine struggle, clouded by rumor, the outcome uncertain.

Troops of the rival factions watch each other all over Damascus. One force has sandbag positions on the roof of the Defense Ministry; another is stationed across the way in the International Fairgrounds. Tensions have eased since a critical moment on March 30, when tanks were in the streets. But a diplomat said, "When you have people confronting each other, accidents may happen."

There are many mysteries, not least the exact state of President Assad's health. He was hospitalized last fall with what is generally believed to have been a heart condition. During the winter he reappeared, thinner but seemingly all right. He reduced his working hours, resting more.

Recently he has gone back to his old routine of 15-hour days, holding many publicized meetings with dignitaries — perhaps, some speculate, to show that he is fit. But some who have seen him say the toll is visible. "A tired man," one said last week. "Very pale. He's aged 10 years." But there are no certainties about the nature of his illness or the prognosis.

A second mystery is whether the president is trying to move his ambitious younger brother Rifaat into position to succeed him, or on the contrary is trying to restrain Rifaat. Observers read the signs in different ways, and Rifaat himself is a puzzle.

In temperament Rifaat al-Assad is seen as utterly different from his elder brother: impetuous, flamboyant, smashing obstacles, whereas the president is cautious, calculating far ahead, seemingly almost nervous.

Rifaat has a reputation for brutality. He supervised the crushing of the Moslem Brotherhood in Hama two years ago, when sections of the city were pulverized and an estimated 20,000 people were killed.

He has a degree from Moscow University. But since the president's illness he has presented himself as a moderate, inclined more toward the West. Talking to supporters at a lunch at the Damascus Sheraton last month, he said he favored a more liberal economic policy to free business from government restraints. Rifaat was once in business with Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia and the late Tony Frangieh, the young Lebanese Christian leader who was murdered by the rival Christian Phalangists. So some believe he would be pro-Saudi and pro-Western. In his Sheraton speech, indeed, he denounced rumors that he was a Saudi or American agent.

The Assads are Alawites, a Mos-

lem sect that makes up only about 12 percent of the population. The opposition to Rifaat might be expected to come from the majority Sunni Moslems, but in fact his leading opponents are Alawite military commanders. Chief among them is Ali Haidar, leader of 20,000 special forces commandos and Rifaat's brother-in-law.

The military unit behind Rifaat is a Praetorian guard known as the Defense Forces, with 25,000 men who wear burnt-orange berets. There are other military and secret police outfits. The president's pattern has been to divide power and reduce the danger of opposition, but now the tactic works against an orderly succession.

When President Assad has acted in relation to the rivalry, his moves have been subject to conflicting interpretations. In February, for example, posters of Rifaat went up all over the city one day. That night they were torn down and replaced by posters of the president. Had President Assad put down his brother? Or did others complain and did he think it best to hide Rifaat's show of ambition?

On March 11 President Assad made what looked to be his most serious effort to settle the crisis when he appointed three new vice presidents. In order of announcement they were Abdel Halim Khaddam, who had been foreign minister, Rifaat al-Assad and Mohammed Zuhair Masharqa, a key figure in the ruling Ba'ath Party.

But again the meaning of the move



Hafez al-Assad, by Pando

was debated. Rifaat got his first constitutional position. On the other hand, he was only one of three vice presidents. The first-named, Mr. Khaddam, is generally regarded as anti-Rifaat. And Rifaat's function as vice president has not been spelled out, although he wanted to be given charge of all security matters.

It is a time for reading portents. The latest came last week when Nicolas Ceausescu, the Romanian leader, paid a state visit. Rifaat al-Assad was part of the welcoming party at the airport, he was at the official talks, he was at the state banquet and he was there to say goodbye.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aspects of Taiwan

Regarding the opinion column "Taiwanese Have Their Own Ideas" (April 30) by Roger Rumpf:

I would like to thank Mr. Rumpf for this article. Please let him, and the world at large, know that the term "self-determination" has not been the only thing banned by the Kuomintang. In a recent two-week period both *Newsweek* and *Time* went undistributed, and the April 30 edition of the *International Herald Tribune* was distributed minus Mr. Rumpf's article. It is a shame that the Kuomintang does not trust the residents of Taiwan enough to allow them to make up their own minds about world politics. Ronald Reagan's visit to the mainland was a fact which no amount of censoring could change.

[Name supplied.] Taipei.

Roger Rumpf's most fallacious claim is his contention that Taiwanese are not Chinese. That is categorically untrue. Taiwanese are racially, culturally and linguistically Chinese. While there are some differences between mainlanders and Taiwanese, these differences are no more than

those existing between the people of all the various regions of China.

Historically Taiwan has also been very much a part of China. Chinese settlement of Taiwan began in the 12th century and increased significantly in the 17th century. In 1683, Taiwan was made a prefecture of Fukien province, and the Taiwanese dialect is still basically the same as Fukienese. In 1886, Taiwan was made a separate province. China lost the first Sino-Japanese war of 1895 and Taiwan was ceded to Japan, which occupied it for 50 years. After Japan's defeat in World War II, Chiang Kai-shek did not "occupy Taiwan on behalf of the Allies." He recovered Taiwan on behalf of the Chinese nation. Taiwan's status as a province was restored.

The circumstances have changed since the Nationalist government lost the mainland in 1949 and moved its seat to Taipei, and the government's current composition is less than ideal. But it has never had as policy to discriminate against Taiwanese or people of any region. Our newly elected vice president and possible future president, Lee Teng-hui, is Taiwanese; the governor of Taiwan province and the mayors of all major

cities are Taiwanese. Mainlanders and Taiwanese have benefited equally from Taiwan's prosperity.

During the campaign for the recent national legislative elections, all the candidates were free to discuss issues that are of vital interest to the country, from election laws and human rights to Taipei's social welfare. But Mr. Rumpf was mistaken to interpret the 30-percent vote received by the opposition candidates as suggesting "broad interest in self-determination." Similarly to what occurs in the West, most of the opposition candidates were opposed to the policies of the ruling party but do not necessarily want to alter the basic structure of the government or change Taiwan's status as a province of China under the Republic of China constitution.

CHIH-CHIEN HSU, Taipei.

Eurothis, Eurothat

William Safire, in his May 14 language column, tosses out the following challenge: "Now, quick, rush into print with the antithesis of Eurothismism." How about Europhoria?

SCOTT CHARLES, Geneva.

FROM OUR MAY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Airship to Fly to North Pole

LONDON — Mr. Walter Wellman, the aeronaut explorer who hopes to reach the North Pole in an airship, arrived at Plymouth (on May 17) en route to Paris, where he will remain till June. In an interview, Mr. Wellman said, "I have decided that it will be in August that I shall make my great effort to reach our goal." The two motors of the balloon are each capable of developing a speed of 18 knots, and as she will carry 6,000 lbs. of gasoline, she will have a radius of action of 2,000 miles. The balloon America is 184 feet in length, with a volume of 258,500 cubic feet. Mr. Wellman states that the America will carry ten Eskimo dogs, three sledges and a small boat, all the equipment of a sledging party and provisions for the crew for a year.

1934: Polish Immigrants Swindled

NEW YORK — The deportation of forty Poles from New York [on May 17] revealed a fraudulent scheme whereby more than 5,000 Polish immigrants had been swindled of their life savings by men posing as immigration officials, who had assured the immigrants that by residing for one year in Cuba they would automatically assume American nationality. The swindlers had charged \$1,200 for passage with the assurance of naturalization, although the ordinary fare would have been at most \$180. The steamship Kosciuszko has left New York with twenty-five men, six women and nine children aboard, who are being sent back to Poland disillusioned. Some of the children are said to have forgotten the Polish language since their residence in Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1962

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENÉ RONDY
Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecœur, 24-34 Avenue de la République, 75001 Paris. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 362009.
S.A. en capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73261126. Comptes Paraires N° 423.
U.S. subscription: \$350/year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Cousteau, Submerged In 6 Worlds

by C. Gregory Jensen

MONTE CARLO — Nearly everyone has some vivid image of Jacques-Yves Cousteau. He is aboard his research ship Calypso, bareheaded or in a stocking cap. Or he is deep in some exotic sea, tanks strapped to his back, probing a world he virtually discovered. Legions of divers use the Aqua-Lung he invented. Millions more owe their knowledge of the sea to his television programs, movies, articles and books. Cousteau is a self-taught scientist, yet he's won three Hollywood Oscars — two of which he has now mislaid. He is an inventor and a museum director, and for 30 years was a French Navy officer. His name is on so many books that, facing a wall of translations and editions, he says, "I've no idea" how many there are: "probably on the order of 65."

Yet at age 73, it is as if he were just hitting his stride. He manages a multiple life, the six worlds of Jacques Cousteau: the world aboard Calypso, a new missionary world and his existences as businessman, environmentalist, scholar and private man.

He makes it sound simple and well-ordered. "I spend a third of my year in the United States, a third in France and a third on Calypso," he says, breaking a black Italian cheroot in half before lighting up. He is involved in television shows, plans to add the Third World, a new method of propelling ships, even more expeditions. His pace is frenetic. He takes staircases two steps at a time.

"Today he is very calm," an associate says after Cousteau has dashed elsewhere. "Sometimes it is more hectic. I think when he is in Paris he is in a cage."

Cousteau's best-known world, the widely televised world of Calypso, spread his public image — his nose beaked like a dolphin's fin, pale blue eyes protruding behind slanted spectacles, gray-streaked white hair drawn straight back from a forehead wrinkled by perpetual eyebrow-raising.

Calypso is the cradle of the whole Cousteau mystique: 18 years of television's "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau," scores of National Geographic magazine articles, the 20-volume "The Ocean World of Jacques-Yves Cousteau," the 8-volume "The Undersea Discoveries of Jacques-Yves Cousteau." There is no letup even now.

"We have just finished with the Amazon," Cousteau says. "It's the biggest expedition we've ever made. An average of 46 men for 15 months. Two ships, airplanes, helicopters, a hovercraft."

In a cluttered cutting room under Cousteau's studio apartment in a Paris cul-de-sac, 3 film editors are trimming 200 hours of Amazon film into 7 television shows. They will be seen in more than 100 countries, as will 2 programs on the Mississippi River now being completed. As will a series of Calypso adventures called "A View from the Bridge," planned for October 1985.

Calypso is the Cousteaus' only real home. His wife, Simone, lives aboard the ship eight months of the year with a tiny white dog, Yuki. Calypso's voyages, traced with shining pins on a map in the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco, circle the globe.

The U.S.-built former minesweeper makes two four-month expeditions a year, carrying scientists to study aspects of the oceans. Cousteau has scheduled expeditions until he is 79, and expects to play an active part in all of them.

"I keep on with these crazy dives every time I can," he says almost with irritation. Recently he dived beyond the damaged ship — 10 377 feet (115 meters) — probably not through intention with danger but at least in part to prove to himself that he is still young enough to do it. "Decidedly I have no interest in risk," he says.

Calypso's trips are controlled by Cousteau's second world, a business centered on an opulent Paris apartment with a view of the Arc de Triomphe. This is the Foundation Cousteau. Its chief whizzes through it like a whirlwind, trailing a visitor behind. "This is the publications department — accounts — subscriptions — the Windship project." Doors whip open onto startled employees, and Cousteau is into the next room almost before they can blink.

The foundation is the Cousteaus' chief operating arm. Its output is bewildering — calendars, atlases, a children's magazine, film strips and tapes for use in schools. Two years ago Cousteau took a computer course, "to stay with the time," and now there is a project for educational computer assistants.

To some people's irritation, all these projects involve Cousteau's name and face. Critics charge him with overworking vanity. More serious are allegations that he debases science with show business.

He can't be bothered disputing such charges. He concedes a showbiz approach but not a showbiz attitude. In all his activities, he says, knowledge is the goal: "Television shows and the rest are byproducts that pay the bills. 'We did not dive to make films,' he once wrote. "We made films to record dives."

"I have one asset, the only one I have, built over 50 years of dedication," he says now. "That is credibility. I have never tried to falsify data. People know that I am reliable."

Cousteau's name is not attached to the current focus of his business world. It is simply called the Windship. "I have made quite a number of inventions in my life," Cousteau says, "but this is the most important."

The Windship is a startling method of propelling ships by wind acting upon an upright "suspended cylinder" with a small fan sucking air through two slits, producing the kind of "lift" that keeps airplanes flying — and can pull a boat through the water.

Last year Cousteau mounted a prototype cylinder on a 65-foot catamaran and sailed it across the Atlantic — almost. Near the American coast a 50-knot wind snapped off the cylinder.

"That doesn't matter," he says with a shrug. "It was a tremendous demonstration." He plans to sail a larger Windship across the



Jacques-Yves Cousteau.

Atlantic in September. And a marine architect is drawing plans for a cylinder-powered Calypso 2, which Cousteau intends to have at sea by 1988, commanded by Albert Falco.

His nonprofit foundation cannot develop and market The Windship, "so I am obliged to be a businessman for a time."

Proceeds from Cousteau projects go to the Cousteau Society, the 10-year-old international parent of the French-based foundation.

"I take absolutely not one penny out of these organizations," Cousteau says. "Royalties from the books and so forth go straight 100 percent to the society. I'm perfectly happy with the nonprofit concept. I'm not fascinated with money. My wife and I live relatively modestly. I have one small, old car. We own these small apartments in Paris and Monte Carlo, so there is no rent."

"I have no ambition to make an estate. When I die I will leave to my wife pensions, period. And a small life insurance."

The Cousteau Society, also nonprofit, embodies the environmentalist world of Jacques Cousteau. It is primarily American — 120,000 of its 200,000 members are in the United States.

"At the beginning, I was not an environmentalist," Cousteau says. "I was a diver, an inventor." But the more he learned about the world under water, the more his outrage and alarm grew over what humans are doing to it.

"The undersea world is part of our heritage, and our responsibility. So let us manage it well." He uses the society's clout to crusade against pollution, against mindless exploitation of the sea.

The society has proposed to the United Nations "a bill of rights for future generations" and has laid before the U.S. Congress a global policy for the Earth's entire "water system."

"There is only one body of water on our planet, moving from one river to one lake to one ocean," Cousteau says. "There is no difference. We're saying that the health of the water system is vital to the future of man. There is no life without water, and the quality of life depends on the quality of water."

This view reflects a change in Cousteau's concept of the sea. The undersea environment, he says, "is not hostile. But it is not ours." He has ended experiments with dwellings on the ocean floor.

He even questions the very exploration he made possible. "Diving can be a good tool or a terrible tool. It can help man plunder the sea."

Rising like a white cliff from the Mediterranean on the palace-crowned rock of Monaco is the Oceanographic Museum founded by Prince Albert I in 1899. Cousteau has been its director since he retired from the French Navy in 1957. This is his scholarly world.

His inventions stand amid the columns of the museum's entrance hall: the first free-swimming "diving saucer" exploration submarine, a sled to haul cameras across the ocean floor. The museum holds Albert's collections: whale skeletons, sea plants, a 100,000-volume library, 10,000 species of shells.

On a lower floor, Cousteau is enlarging the aquarium; his expeditions captured many of the creatures gazing at visitors. Cousteau films are shown daily in the conference hall. The rest of the huge building houses the Oceanographic Institute.

Cousteau runs this complex from a high, narrow office where pictures of dolphins jostle a model of a U.S. space shuttle. A golden Oscar statuette sits on a shelf and a Greek amphora is on the floor.

Part of this world is the 17-nation International Commission of Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean. Cousteau, the body's secretary-general since 1966, is helping it mount a study of seabed geology north of Algeria.

To link the scholarly and business worlds, Cousteau commutes by plane two or three times a week between Paris and Monaco. No one could juggle so many worlds without a genius for finding and keeping the right people. Some of Cousteau's closest-dating associates — they all call him "commandant" — have been with him for 39 years. He delegates authority without reserve.

"The orders are to act and report afterward," he says, "so people

Continued on page 8

Virtuosi of the People's Piano

PARIS — The really big recording artists of France are not the really big international names. Instead, they are people hardly known outside France: Yvette Horner, André Verchuren, Jo Privat and the man known sweetly only by his surname, Aimable. They play the accordion.

Yvette Horner is the only woman, the biggest seller of all (*Multimillionaire du Disque*, her albums boast), a tiny brunette with a gummy smile and a tall pompadour who lives in a

MARY BLUME

mansion where as many furnishings as possible (including the fireplace) are accordion-shaped. Like the other accordionists she is almost always on the road. In Alsace she was Queen of Sauerkraut. She has also been declared Queen of Spain, a title sadly diminished by its affix, "...of the Six-Day Bicycle Races." Although Aimable is considered the most popular accordionist in the north of France, Yvette's "Song of the Miners" is so loved there that a bunch of miners, it is said, once lay in the road in front of her car and she was unable to proceed without favoring them with a chorus or two.

"The accordion is life, the accordion is glory," Yvette has remarked.

In France the accordion is known as the piano of the poor or the *piano à bretelles* (the piano with suspenders). It is the instrument of that near-mythical entity called *le peuple*, which usually means someone else except for moments when it is prudent to show one's own earthy roots. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was not famous for being one of the people, once sought to court popularity by playing the old squeeze box. "He played 'Je Cherche la Fortune,' an old Aristide Bruant song, and not at all badly," Jo Privat says.

Privat is one of the grand old names of the accordion, one of the three Jos who gave his name to the Balajo on the Rue de Lappe near the Bastille — once a center for *gargons* and *bal musette* and now, Privat says sadly, largely given over to disco music. Privat has very black hair and the build of a furniture mover slightly stooped from decades of wearing *le piano à bretelles*.

He is one of the stars of the international accordion festival, an annual rite of spring that is being held this year in several working-class suburbs of Paris. Participants include tango accordionists, the American jazz accordionist Art Van Damme and a classical accordionist from Russia, Viatcheslav Semionov. Privat and his orchestra and vocalist Muriel — *la Môme du Balajo* (the Balajo Kid) — will play on May 20 at Bobigny and on May 26 at the Parc Départemental de Bagnelet.

According to the accordion expert Clement Lepidis, Privat is more authentic than such celebrated rivals as Horner and Aimable (who are not appearing in the festival) because they play anything, while he is the last remaining specialist of *bal musette*. The word *musette*,



Jo Privat.

according to Lepidis, came about because around 1900 some *Auvergnais* appeared on the Rue de Lappe playing a bagpipe-like instrument called the *musette*.

The music of the *bal musette*, Lepidis says, is better heard than described. You dance the *java* and slow waltz to it although, Privat adds sadly, "Sometimes we play rock now. One must keep up with the times."

There used to be 350 *bal musettes* in France, says Lepidis, 30 or 40 of them in Paris. Now there are 4 or 5. The accordion, he says, was invented in 1829 by a German of Armenian origin and many of the greatest accordionists are Italian. Privat's family was Italian although he was raised in the tough Mémilmontant area of Paris, where Maurice Chevalier was born.

No instrument is more French, more nostalgic for the old days when there were *apaches* and *manoir gargons* and their *gargons*, or molls, and everyone was tough and loving. One of Privat's big hits is a 1925 song called *Les Bouges*, argot for ill-frequented places, as his

18-year-old vocalist, Muriel, gently explains. She sings in straightforward style, sometimes with her hand in her pockets. "You must be simple, you have to have the soul of the people to sing these songs," she says.

Berg, Hindemith and Schoenberg have used the accordion but it remains an instrument that is, in the word's widest meaning, popular. Objectively, the music it makes is quite awful (a dog expert says never to leave the radio on when you go out: If an accordion comes on, the dog will yowl forever), and yet the echo of an accordion in a Métro corridor makes going to work mornings bearable.

The accordion is easy to dislike and hard to resist. At the press conference for the accordion festival, a handful of journalists in an ugly room listened to someone read aloud the schedule they already held in their hands. The torpor could have been cut with a knife. Then someone struck up an air on the accordion and suddenly, and very briefly, people danced a slow waltz.

Microchips Are Red, Integrated Circuits Are Blue, This Solid-State Programming Says I Love You

by Vivian Aplin-Brownlee

WASHINGTON — Hearts-and-flowers and sweetness-and-light greeting cards have met space-age technology and have emerged playing music, talking a blue streak, blinking, glowing and producing their own special effects. The first generation of high-tech musical cards is a runaway hit.

Many of the 150 million cards delivered in the United States for Mother's Day last Sunday had a song in their hearts: among others, "Ain't She Sweet?" and "You Are the Sunshine of My Life." Wedding cards now play appropriate march and new-baby cards play Brahms' "Lullaby." The music is activated when the cards are opened.

Musical greeting cards were introduced in the United States as a novelty about two years ago, but Hallmark, the industry leader, didn't begin marketing them until last July. They are guaranteed to play hundreds of times — one estimate is at least 300 hours.

Hallmark officials say the musical cards have been so successful that the company is looking into other high-tech possibilities.

Last December the company tested in East Coast markets a talking birthday card, the front of which looked like a malfunctioning television set. When it was opened a voice said, "We've lost our video. Do not adjust your card. We'll continue with our audio. Happy birthday to you."

This spring the company is testing in West Coast markets a holographic card, a product of laser technology. The three-dimensional images include a ship in a bottle, a fish in an aquarium, a treasure chest, a heart and arrow and a star.

Hallmark is trying to "push out against the bounds of technology," explains Nancy Matheny, head of marketing communications.

"Cards tend to reflect what's going on around us and there's no question that high-tech is an influence in our lives." The musical or voice greeting cards use computer chips, or

integrated circuits, for sound, button batteries for power and coin-sized speakers.

Not to be outdone, American Greetings, second in business to Hallmark, also has a line of musical cards.

Ross Bennett, manager of new products, says, "From an industry standpoint, we have done terrific with these. It's hitting Middle America now and everybody is sending and buying these musical cards." Retail orders for musical cards, which went on the market in February, exceeded expectations almost five-fold, he says.

So this fall, the greeting card industry, profiting from increasing miniaturization of computer circuitry and decreasing costs, will begin offering cards incorporating speech and special effects, lights and sounds of all kinds.

A birthday card will say, "I wanted to get you something really special for your birthday. How does a new sports car sound? Open the card and you will hear a sports car roaring off into the distance."

© 1984 The Washington Post

History Writes Off a \$300 Lunch

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — Not long ago I was invited to lunch in one of Manhattan's fanciest restaurants. Four of us were at the table; our host was a well-off man about town, which proved a good thing: When the bill arrived, it was about \$300 before tips. That tab, of course, could have been equaled or exceeded in a score of similarly luxurious dining spots in this city.

The meal, it must be said, was excellent. I had sautéed foie gras as an appetizer, roast pheasant with figs for a main course, a selection of sherberts for dessert, and coffee. We drank two bottles of wine, a Macon-Lagny (one of the best and least-expensive white wines from France) priced at \$20 and a California cabernet sauvignon at \$30.

Later that afternoon, back at my home with my host, I was looking through the bookshelves in my reference room and my eye fell on a 1934 restaurant guide titled "Dining in New York" by Rian James. I handed my friend the volume, observing that fewer than half a dozen of the 300 restaurants listed are still in existence.

Thumbing through the pages he found the entry for Sardi's, where the cost of a complete lunch was recorded as 65 cents, and dinner as \$1.35. A footnote added that "drinks are reasonably priced, but good." The book also informed us that the food at Sardi's was Italian-American and that there "you will find Miriam Hopkins rubbing shoulders with Greta Garbo,

Maurice Chevalier, Rudy Vallee, the Astaires" and so on.

Curious, I pulled out another book, "Dining Out in New York," written by G. Selmer Fougner and published in 1939. Fougner was considered by many to be the finest local wine and food critic in those years. He wrote a column titled "Along the Wine Trail" for The New York Sun. Although very few restaurants in his book survive today, one that is still very much alive and maintains its prestige is the "21" Club.

I handed this volume to my friend, and he read. "The patronage is select and many are those who visit the place merely to get a look at the celebrities ever present, either in the ground-floor room in front of the bar or upstairs."

From Fougner's "specialties culled at random," my friend read of a boned squab stuffed with wild rice, foie gras and truffles and served with a Madeira wine sauce. The à la carte cost was \$2.25. A main-course lobster dish cooked with port wine was priced at \$1.75. The cost of an excellent bottle of burgundy, a Nuits-St-Georges, was \$3.50.

To be fair, these prices are close to half a century old. What about something more recent, my friend asked.

I searched my files and discovered my original review, dated March 28, 1961, of Lutèce, a restaurant that was and remains one of the grand dining spots of Manhattan. Under the headline, "Lutèce Both Elegant and Expensive," the review began: "Lutèce was the original name of Paris. It also is the name of a

recently opened restaurant in Manhattan that is at once impressively elegant and conspicuously expensive."

These were some of the prices that set off such alarms: soup, \$2.25; first course, \$4; main courses, \$8.25; desserts, \$2.75. Wines, I had noted, ranged from about \$8.50 for a 1958 Meursault to \$14 for a 1957 Chambertin. And I had added: "A recent dinner for two included two aperitifs, two first courses, salad with cheese, a bottle of 1957 Chassagne-Montrachet and two demitasses. The cost was \$52.30."

Still, my friend observed, those are prices from the Dark Ages — more than 20 years ago. How about the 1970s?

I opened a copy of "The New York Times Guide to Dining Out in New York," dated 1976, and found the write-up of one of my all-time favorite luxury restaurants in the city, La Caravelle. The restaurant, the guide noted, was "relatively democratic in its treatment of the anonymous, but well-stuffed wallet." Seven years ago such a wallet could purchase a full-course lunch for \$13.75 and a full-course evening meal for about \$20.75.

With that I descended the ladder from the top shelves of my library with the feeling that I had attained some historical wisdom. If 20 years from today a restaurant critic or sociologist of sorts should chance to read this article, perhaps he or she will regard with wonder the small cost — a mere \$300 plus tips — for a party of four to dine at a luxury restaurant in Manhattan.

© 1984 The New York Times

At Harvard Law, the Jury Is Still Out

by David Margolick

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — As a student in Harvard Law School in 1974, E. Mabry Rogers wore army fatigues and wire-rim glasses, tied his hair in a ponytail, drove to class on a motorcycle and spent much of his time questioning the authority of his professors.

When Rogers, now a lawyer in Birmingham, Alabama, returned to Harvard this spring for his class reunion, he was wearing a blue blazer, oxford cloth shirt and khaki trousers. He talked about the poor prospects any "do-gooder" would face at his law firm, how union organizers would be "beaten at the gate" and how the heavy-handedness of some Harvard professors may not have been such a bad thing after all.

It was a weekend for homecomings at Harvard Law School, and for the classes of 1934, 1944, 1949 and 1959 — all veterans of reunions past — the rituals were familiar and bittersweet. There were classes and cocktail parties and walks around the campus. For most of those from the class of 1974, however, it was the first and perhaps the most startling of many such reunions to come.

Many came of age during the civil rights and antiwar movements and once considered their class the most radical in Harvard's history. Assembling 10 years later, the class was a collection of junior partners at major law firms. The class report showed 70 percent of them devote no time at all to public interest, *pro bono*, work.

Mabry insisted he hadn't really changed all that much since leaving Cambridge. "You just make choices about where you are in your life and what you do," he said. "If I'm making a living as a partner in a major law firm I, by God, have got to make a living. I've got to put food on the table, feed my children and clothe my wife."

He then excused himself, "I'm going off to spend money with my spouse," he said.

Whatever their vintage, alumni regarded the weekend as more than a sentimental journey. The visit corroborated reports they had read recently, either in The Harvard Law Record or The New Yorker, that Harvard Law School is no longer the orderly place they remembered, but a deeply divided and troubled institution that continues to argue what the lawyer's role should be.

Dean James Vorenberg devoted much of a speech at lunch to trying to allay the fears of alumni. He used such words as "energy,"

"electricity," "liveliness" and "feistiness" to describe the atmosphere at the law school. But he conceded that the ideological debate within the Harvard faculty was often "painful and bitter" and made the school seem dispute-ridden to anyone on the outside.

Vorenberg's remarks came shortly after a stormy session at Memorial Hall. The panel discussion, ostensibly on hiring practices by law firms and law schools, began amicably, with the moderator, Professor Charles Nesson, quipping at one point that calling a student "bright and creative and innovative" would be enough to kill his prospects at any Wall Street firm.

Soon, however, the session degenerated into the kind of angry debate that has grown commonplace here in recent years, pitting more-traditional faculty members against some of their younger colleagues.

One panelist, Clark Byse, an emeritus professor, charged that some younger faculty members were turning Harvard "from a prominent school of legal education into a propaganda exercise" — an allusion to the new leftist critique to the traditional law school curriculum.

Although the audience appeared to be as divided as the panelists, A most of those who attended the reunion, particularly older alumni, looked wonderfully prosperous. According to the report for 1949, for instance, 21 class members working in offices with 11 to 25 lawyers have an average net worth of \$2,378,600. Eighteen others, in firms of 200 or more, have average annual salaries of \$328,900.

Even before they arrived, most of the alumni had received their class reports, replete with news and views of their classmates.

"Corporate work seldom intersects with the concerns for social justice that drew me to law school," wrote William B. Hoffman of the class of '74. "Has anyone found a way to continue a 'normal' firm practice and be a parent without discriminating against either the spouse or the children's interests?"

Robert Bracken, '49, sounded a more-contented note.

"When I was in law school I was considered something of a freak because I was a conservative and a Republican," he wrote. "I kept in touch with many of my former liberal friends and find that most of them voted for Reagan in the past election. The wheels of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

© 1984 The New York Times

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECESSIONS — May 22: Ronald Fuchs cello, Michael Ruby piano (Bocherini, Schubert, Prokofiev).
 May 23: Rima Versak piano (Brahms, Debussy, Chopin).
Konzertsaal (tel: 72.12.11).
JAZZ — May 19: Art Ensemble of Chicago.
 May 24: Miles Davis.
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
 May 19 and 20: Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Bartók, Mahler).
Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).
OPERA — May 19: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini).
 May 20 and 24: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).
 May 25: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
 May 20, 22, 25: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — May 19: Liege Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomew conductor, Brigitte Engerer piano.
 May 20: Belgium National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Pierre Alain Volodant piano, Philippe Hirschhorn violin.
LASNE, Galerie Beaumont (tel: 633.38.40).
EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Jean Milor: Woodcuts and Prints (1957-79)".

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERTS — May 21: U.S. Army Band and Chorus, Daniel Richard bandmaster.
 Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — May 20: Einar Eide-Hansen conductor (Brahms).
 May 24: Janos Füst conductor (Brahms, Mendelssohn, Beethoven).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 Barbican Hall — May 25: Juan Martin guitar, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Louis Clark conductor (Vangelis, Martin).
 Barbican Gallery — To June 10: "Capital Painting".
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — May 24-Aug. 19: "Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing".

National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
 Cottages Theatre — May 21-23: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To May 27: "The Orientalists: Delacroix to Matisse".
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
 Royal Opera — May 23: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
 Sir Geraint Evans baritone, Gabriella Benini conductor.
 Royal Ballet — May 19, 24, 25: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).
CONCERT — May 20: Luciano Pavarotti tenor, Royal Opera House Orchestra, Garcia Navarro conductor (Donizetti, Mascagni, Verdi).
 St. George's Church (tel: 560.83.96).
CONCERT — May 23: London Handel Orchestra, Denis Darlow conductor (Handel).

FRANCE

PARIS, Cavaux de la Huchette (tel: 326.63.02).
JAZZ — May 23 and 24: Le Fox Troc de Montpellier.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 377.12.33).
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Additions to Department of Graphical Art: From Bakst to Matisse".
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 725.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To June 17: "Anselme Kiefer, contemporary German painter".
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.24.10).
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "La Rime et la Raison".
New Morning (tel: 523.51.41).
JAZZ — May 23 and 24: Aïro Morcia.
Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
OPERA — May 19 and 23: "Iphigénie en Tauride" (Gluck).
 May 24: "Boris Godounov" (Musorgsky).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 326.47.54).
 Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra — May 19: Tang Mu-hai conductor, Takako Nishizaki/Mark Brunstein soloists (Tchaikovsky).
 May 25 and 26: Sir Charles Groves conductor, Aaron Ross soloist (Mozart, Lalo, Debussy).
Exhibition of Art (tel: 522.41.27).
EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Hong Kong Pottery Today".
Futuna Hotel (tel: 59.48.25).
 May 19: International Asian Antiques Fair.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
CONCERTS — May 22 and 23: Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Marcello Fanni conductor (Maddalena, Verdi).
 May 25: Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Bartók, Schöenberg).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.20).
OPERA — May 20 and 24: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).
 May 25: "Carmen" (Bizet).
 May 19 and 20: "Clausulae d'Amore" (Brahms)/"Follies et Mélodie" (Debussy).
 May 24: "La Fanciulla del Telemaco" (Schubert).
 May 25: "Indoors" (van Tieghem).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 628.11.11).
CONCERT — May 19: Orchestra de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Wagner, Berlioz).
 May 23-26: "The Idiot" (Groszky-Henze).
 May 24: "Svan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
 May 25: "Giselle" (Adam).
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
CONCERT — May 22 and 23: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor (Debussy, Bruckner).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 51.83.45).
CONCERTS — May 19: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor (Beethoven).
 May 20: Adamopoulos Ensemble (Mahler, Dvorak).
 May 24: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Rudolf Werthen conductor (Mozart).
Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
 Netherlands National Ballet — May 22-24: "Agon" (Scriabin)/"Dodecahedron" (Rachmaninoff)/"Slow, Blue and Heavy" (Carson).

NORWAY

BERGEN, International Festival (tel: 32.04.00).
CONCERTS — May 23 and 24: Bergen Symphony Orchestra, Karsten Andersen conductor (Schöenberg).
 May 25: Culberg Ballet of Sweden, "Verklärte Nacht" (Schöenberg)/"Le Sacre du Printemps" (Stravinsky)/"Don Quixote" (Cullberg).
OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).
CONCERT — May 23: Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Litton conductor, Andrew Litton piano (Rachmaninoff, Liszt, Prokofiev).
 May 24: "The Tempest" (Nordheim).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Liljevalch Art Gallery (tel: 14.46.35).
EXHIBITION — To May 20: "Gösta Adrian Nilsson".
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 24.42.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 20: "Francis Picabia — The Dada Movement".
 To May 20: "Vanishing Points".
Stockholm Concert Hall (tel: 20.83.00).
CONCERTS — May 23 and 24: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Debussy, Bartók, Dvorak).

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Stadttheater (tel: 22.11.33).
OPERA — May 19: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).
 May 21: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten).
GENEVA, Little Theater (tel: 98.73.89).
 May 23-26: "Tribune" (Slade).
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
EXHIBITION — To October 7: "Rodin".
ZÜRICH, Kunsthhaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To June 6: "Gustave Courbet".
Kirche Zu Prediger (tel: 47.12.19).
CONCERT — May 21: Zürich Haydn Quartet, Erica Hunt organ (Mozart, Haydn).
Tonhalle (tel: 201.15.81).
CONCERTS — May 21: BBC Symphony Orchestra London, John Frickland conductor, Anthony Rolfe-Johnson tenor (Britten, Mozart).
 May 22-24: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Grey Art Gallery (tel: 598.76.03).
EXHIBITION — To June 23: "Cottrell and the French Avant-Garde".
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 560.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To July 8: "Juan Gris".



Remains of the castle in Teba, Spain.

Investing in Castles in Spain

by Mary Pearson Kennedy

ARCHIDONA, Spain — While castles in Spain may be a cliché to the rest of the world, they are serious business here. All over Andalusia efforts are under way to save what is left of the region's castles.

Here in the province of Málaga there are many remains of castles, but even these ruins are in danger of disappearing altogether. With a modest budget of about 93 million pesetas (about \$600,000), the provincial and regional governments are working to renovate sites that are in the worst condition.

Work on the fortress in Archidona, a town of 15,000 people about 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Málaga, started last fall and the results are impressive. A team of seven, including an architect and an archaeologist, labored for three months to clear debris and test the remaining walls of the fort for stress. They cleaned up the entrance, uncovered arches and bases of buildings, replaced stones and shored up the walls of the remaining tower.

Since there is no plan of the castle, which was probably constructed near the end of the 11th century, these first workers are proceeding slowly. More archaeologists started work in April.

There is something special about these mountains. Archidona, Teba, Adrales, Casarabonela, Gaudin. The strolling visitor feels their friendliness, the curiosity of people who are not used to seeing foreigners, since there are no bus tours to any of these places.

Like most of southern Spain, Archidona is rich in history — that of the Romans, the Arabs and the Catholics who won back the area from the Arabs. Archidona was the site of Christian-Arab battles as well as civil wars between the Berbers and the Arabs.

Nestled beside the fortress is a chapel, "Nuestra Señora de Gracia." Our Lady of Grace. "I will never forget the first time I came up here to examine this project," says José Rodrigo del Pozo, the architect for the fortress renovation. "I had heard there were remains of an Arab mosque and I figured there might be a pillar or two covered with plaster — but look at this." He gestured at six pillars, arches, the roof

and the outline of an onion-shaped door that had been sealed over.

"Not only did they survive, but look at the great shape they are in. We have permission from the church to dig down and try to find the original floor. Of course, we don't want to harm the chapel, as it is very important in the life of this village, but at the same time we want everyone to see another phase of our history."

Luis Machuca, the provincial government's chief architect for these projects, explains, "We are not interested in restoring castles, but cleaning them up and preserving what is left to us of our past."

For years, many restorations in Spain aimed to attract tourists, hoping to fulfill their romantic dream of how a castle should look. And during the Franco years, many architectural remains were neglected, in some cases willfully destroyed; there are stories how a cabinet minister knowingly built his beach house on the Costa del Sol atop a Phoenician ruin.

Not that tourists are unimportant now — they rank as Andalusia's third-largest source of income — but artistic fidelity to the original building has become a higher priority.

About 40 kilometers west of Archidona, in Teba, is another magnificent ruin. A team began work last spring at the site of the castle, which experts think was started around 1328, and a fort that went up much earlier. Several towers remain; one was the central residence of the Count of Teba (whose descendant Eugénie Marie de Montijo was the wife of Napoleon III and empress of France). It still has three floors connected by stairways.

Teba, a village of 2,000 inhabitants, has a violent history. In the first century B.C., when the village was a few kilometers from its present site, the forces of Pompey, upon finding the residents of what was then Atigues loyal to Caesar, massacred most of the populace. Later the Arabs invaded the area, named it Oestebas and built a fort. They were driven out in the 14th century by Alfonso XI in a costly battle. The Spanish Civil War was also bitter in Teba. When the Socialist government fell to Franco, reprisals were grim and, as in many towns all over the countryside, starvation and deprivation were a way of life.

The renovation team sent to Teba worked last summer to cart away thousands of pounds of trash and debris. The workers found, in

good condition, a 15th-century gravesite, 7 cisterns, a dungeon, the original arched entrance of the castle, entire skeletons and hundreds of artifacts.

In August they took a few days' break. When they returned, the graves had been ransacked and the fragile arch broken.

One member of the team, Antonio Vallejo, an archaeologist and architect, recalls, "At first we couldn't believe our eyes. The project came to a halt." The police were notified, "but nothing has been done. What discouraged us most was the amount of time that we spent explaining to everyone there what we were doing here and why. There isn't a schoolchild around that hasn't been up here at least twice to learn about the importance of these finds to their village."

Work at the castle was halted, but Vallejo stayed on to sort through the town archives. Some of the documents date from the 16th century; one warns villagers not to take stones from the castle to build houses — a practice still indulged in.

Despite the damage to the burial sites and arch, Vallejo believes the villagers are taking an increasing interest in the renovation work.

"It is a strange town," he says. "At first I could hardly wait to get back to Málaga on the weekend, but the more I stayed here, the more I like it. You even get used to the wind." It is a wild wind that roars about the castle ruins on the hilltop and sweeps down into town.

When the archives are finally in order, they will be a valuable source for scholars, Vallejo says. "Unlike many villages whose archives were removed after the war, those of Teba were left in the town hall."

In addition to Archidona and Teba, work has begun in Caliete, La Real and Gaudin. Projects are scheduled at Chertosa, Veliz Málaga, Ardales, Casarabonela, Casares and Ojén. Unlike the situation in Teba, Archidona was given a plaque by the College of Architects of Málaga, commending the villagers for their cooperation and help in the project. Members of the renovation teams, except for the architect and archaeologist, are from villages in the area.

One such worker in Archidona is Ramon Morales, an unemployed schoolteacher, who is enthusiastic about the work. "I have started reading up on my history as a result of this project," he says.

Windcheaters and sweat shirts... they go together and now they're married!

A touch of elegance like this could only come from Lanvin: an ultra-light summer windcheater sold with a shirt to match its lining!

One example: the windcheater in plain red or navy twill, with a lining in striped list, matched with a sweat shirt in the same stripe.

Acting on the principle of combining comfort and elegance, Lanvin has a whole collection with waistsuits that have long or short sleeves. They are in linen or jersey, and there is a very wide range of designs. However for plain fabrics, there are two dominant colours this year: black and écar.

LANVIN

15, rue du Faubourg St-Hippolyte, 75008 Paris - Tel. 263.11.40
 2, rue Cambon, 75001 Paris

WEEKEND

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

Great Barrier Reef
Outback Safari
Car & Camper rental
Luxury Coach & Rail tours
 Unlimited time to visit friends & relatives in Australia
 Optional stopovers in Canada, Hawaii & Fiji
 Departures from 19 local UK airports at no extra cost
 Full details in our colourful brochures
Austravel, Dept E
 7 Pipe Lane, Bristol BS1 5AU
 Tel: (0272) 277425
 Telex: 449140

HOTELS

HOTEL LUTETIA PARIS ****
 BUILT IN THE HEART OF PARIS
 RENOVATED IN THE ORIGINAL 1927 STYLE
 300 EXCLUSIVE ROOMS
 WITH BATH, COLOR TV, MINIBAR
 COCKTAIL LOUNGE AND RESTAURANT
 NEAR MONTMARTRE AND QUINCE LAZAR
 45, Rue de Valenciennes - Tel: (1) 544.38.10
 Telex 370 424

FAIRS

14^e BROCANTE
A LA BASTILLE
 10 AU 20 MAI
 tous les jours de 12h à 20h
 samedi de 10h à 20h
 dimanche de 10h à 20h
 à Lises "TROUVAILLES"

CLUBS

Old Timers Club
 Mountain Industries Club
 The golfers' & skiers' clubhouse
 Opening hours: 5 p.m. to 3 a.m.
 Fluggers: 14, 2000 (Dunelm) & 14, 2000 (Dunelm) & 14, 2000 (Dunelm)
 Tel: 0211 133200

the French-American Film Workshop

July 6, 7 & 8, Avignon, France

A thought-provoking weekend dedicated to French and American films: film-making, seminars and discussions with leading French and American directors, critics, actors and screenwriters.

Sponsored by The Institute for American Universities and Uppsala Cinema in collaboration with the French Ministry of Culture, the American Film Institute.

For information and enrollment forms, write:
The Institute for American Universities
 5 Rue Pigoule - 94000 AVIGNON, FRANCE. Tel: (96) 85.50.08.

WEEKEND

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

AMAZING ZIMBABWE

An extraordinary country...

...in the heart of Africa

There's a whole world to discover: the unique Victoria Falls, the wildlife paradise of Lake Kariba, Great Zimbabwe — ancient evidence of a proud past, and much more.

The superb national attractions of Zimbabwe are complemented by a wide range of first-class hotels, rugged safari camps, and excellent services.

Visit a truly amazing country — amazing Zimbabwe.



Please send me detailed information material about Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE TOURIST BOARD

GERMANY:

Am Hauptbahnhof 10

D-6000 Frankfurt/M. 1

Tel: 0611/23 53 81

SWITZERLAND:

Flughafenstrasse 61

CH-8152 Glattbrugg/Zürich

Tel: 01/810 88 88

FRANCE:

5 Rue de Tilsit

F-75008 Paris

Tel: 01/763 48 31

Cousteau's 6 Worlds *Continued from page 7*

know that if they make a mistake they will catch it, but they're not always asking permission."

Of all his worlds, the private world of Jacques Cousteau is the smallest. He and his wife share a modern Monte Carlo apartment resembling a gift shop with a spectacular view. Every surface, even the stairs, is crowded with carved fish, polished stones, Far Eastern bric-a-brac, souvenirs of countless journeys.

He sometimes paints pictures he will let no one see. He plays the piano and composes serious music. "One day I would like to write the music for one of my films. Maybe I will. If there is time."

Any free time he has now — it is hard to see where it could be found — is spent writing a book. "It is, well, about my own philosophy. There are three sections: the dream, the reality and the remedies. They are all utopian, my remedies, but any remedies have to be."

In addition to French, he is fluent in English — "I think I write better in English than in French" — and speaks Spanish, German and some Russian.

Only rarely can he be cajoled into "wasting time" in talking about himself and his past. He was born June 11, 1910, in Alsace, joined the French Navy at 17 and married Simone Melchior in 1937. A year earlier, as a navy gunner, Cousteau donned goggles and peered beneath the surface of the sea for the first time.

"Sometimes we are lucky enough to know that our lives have been changed," he wrote later. "It happened to me... on that summer's day when my eyes were opened to the sea."

His search for some way to stay longer under water eventually led to Emile Gagnan, an expert in industrial gases. Together, they made the Aqua-lung in 1943. For the first time humans could move under water as freely as fish.

"I was investigating an unknown world — not unknown scientifically, but unknown visually," he says. "Naturally I was fascinated by it. It was like giving a child an inexhaustible new toy. It was the same with inventions. It is fun to play with toys."

Now, late in life, Cousteau finds himself moving into a new world, a kind of missionary work.

"I am not clear about it yet in my mind," he says quietly. But in late-evening hours in his Monaco office he struggles to explain the challenges that engross him now.

"I certainly feel responsible, partly responsible, for the future of my species," he says. "For the first time his words come hesitantly. "It sounds pretentious to say it, but I have a pathetic compassion for the human condition. I am no longer able to enjoy fully my own life because I cannot stop thinking of those who have nothing. It has become an obsession."

Personal tragedy may have helped darken Cousteau's concerns.

On June 28, 1979, his son Philippe, who began diving with his father at 4 and became his closest aide, died in a crash of the Cousteau Society's amphibious craft, the Flying Calypso. Cousteau's Monaco office chair directly faces a photograph of the plane.

"When Philippe was killed," Cousteau says, "Jean-Michel [his elder son] said, 'Right, now we close ranks.' He abandoned his architectural practice and came with me." Jean-Michel, 45, supervises the society's U.S. operations from Norfolk, Virginia. His son and daughter live with him. The other Cousteau grandchildren, Philippe's son and daughter, live in Los Angeles.

Another factor is Cousteau's 40 years of contact with the Third World. "The mass of human beings is probably less well off than the mass of animals," he says. "And for me this is a paradox. Man is the lord of creation, and two-thirds of us live in total poverty."

"Now our organizations are in the process of defining a doctrine that we call Ecotek — combining economics, ecology and technology, which too often fight with one another. The object is good: management of our home, which is the planet."

Suddenly his voice rises, anguished. "But what is the use of trying to manage the planet if there is to be no plan to manage, if it is all to be vaporized? So the problem of nuclear war becomes Problem No. 1. It must, must be prevented."

"Time bomb No. 2 is the Third World. No. 3, only, is the environment. So how could we, as environmentalists, simply ignore the top two problems that affect the future of our grandchildren? What is the use of doing anything if it is not to the benefit of human beings?"

Cousteau exerts his considerable influence on governments and international groups in the anti-nuclear cause. He testifies "two or three times a year" before the U.S. Congress, and "congressmen know that I speak for 120,000 families, and that means half a million people, and that has some importance."

On the Third World, he has committed his organization to an imaginative project that could have important consequences. Certain kinds of sea algae, he explains, can be used to produce methane gas or as food for goats and sheep. "The end product of aquaculture," he said, smiling, "may be sheep. We want to take a poor, overcrowded, undernourished island — with our biomass project, using sea algae, we will make that island not only self-sufficient but make it an exporter of energy and food within five years. Then we can turn that blueprint over to international organizations to use elsewhere."

"If we can contribute, that is the important thing. Whether we can achieve something or not is irrelevant. We have fundamental rock problems in the world, and we are betrayers unless we fight in the right direction."

United Press International

TRAVEL

Daytripping to the D-Day Beaches

by Jon Nordheimer

ARRMANCHES, France — Most travelers don't come to the Normandy beaches for sunshine, good food or medieval history, although Normandy in the late spring has all these things in abundance. They come to plant a foot in the coarse sand and let their imaginations people the beaches with wave after wave of Allied soldiers coming ashore on a bleak morning in 1944 from an armada of nearly 5,000 fighting ships and other vessels plowing through gray, wind-whipped seas.

Three million American, Canadian and British troops were in England for the invasion buildup and many of them moved across the English Channel to reinforce the more than 180,000 who opened a 50-mile front on the Normandy coastline on D-Day, June 6. The Americans landed 37,000 troops on Omaha and Utah Beaches and dropped 13,600 men inland on D-Day, and the British and Canadians landed 75,000 troops on Gold, Juno and Sword Beaches and dropped 6,000 men inland. Largely because of the losses on Omaha Beach, Americans accounted for two-thirds of the estimated 10,000 Allied servicemen killed or wounded in the first 24 hours.

A visit to Normandy should be undertaken with a knowledge of the magnitude of the invasion because, with few exceptions, it is the scale of the operation that really hits the traveler on a first visit to the landing beaches.

Reading up on the planning that went into Operation Overlord, the code name for the invasion of Europe, is essential for putting what you see into perspective. A vague sense that tens of thousands of troops waded ashore and eventually defeated the Germans is not sufficient. The scale of Normandy is so vast that one cannot just stand at a strategic vantage point and grasp the extent and range of the fighting, as it is possible to do, say, at American Civil War battlefields like Gettysburg, where one can look down from Cemetery Ridge and see in one splendid sweep the entire field of battle.

How you see Normandy depends on the amount of ground you want to cover and the depth of your interest in details of the battle. By car, it's possible to see quite a bit in one day, providing that you find hotel accommodations in Normandy and don't try to make a round trip from Paris the same day. The trip from Paris to Caen on the six-lane autoroute is two hours on a good day but takes longer in the summer, especially this summer, when tens of thousands of additional tourists are expected in Normandy, not counting the day trippers among the French headed for the beaches.

Hotel reservations represent a special problem. There are not many first-class hotels in Normandy and the few there are have already been booked for most of June and other periods in the summer. But second-class hotels and pensions are fine for an overnight stay if one is not too demanding.

If that doesn't appeal to you then it is possible to book a bus tour from Paris that departs early in the day and returns around midnight. The advantage is that you are taken directly to the battle sites, memorials and beaches and don't have to hunt for them on your own.

Another possibility is to take a fast train to Caen and either rent a car for the day or hire a taxi for a three-hour tour of the D-Day highlights. According to Michel Poulain, head of the Bayeux Office of Tourism, a local taxi can be hired for three hours at a cost of about 200 francs (\$25), but one must be careful, he advises with a smile, to fix the price before setting out.

For those who want to absorb a greater understanding of the region and its history, as well as get a comprehensive view of the D-Day operation and battles, there are guided package tours that spend three or four nights in Normandy.

Whatever mode of travel you settle on, a key thing to keep in mind on a trip to Normandy is

that there is little physical evidence of the war that can be seen from the window of a car or bus. Relics of the invasion pop up here and there on the edges of towns, mostly in the forms of tanks and pillboxes that are maintained locally. D-Day museums can be found in numerous towns along the main roads and, inside, one can view collections of combat paraphernalia that were plucked from the surrounding fields or left behind by the German occupiers.

A variety of World War II battlefield tours are available from both England and France, all by bus.

In England, tours are available from, among others, Major and Mrs. Holt's Battlefield Tours, 15 Market Street, Sandwich, Kent (tel: 0304-612248); Summerfield Coaches, 247 Alderbrook Road, Southampton (tel: 0703-778717); Townsend Thoresen Holidays, P.O. Box 18, Tunbridge, Kent TN9 1TW (tel: 0732-365437); and Evans Evans Tours, 27 Cockspur Street, London (tel: 839-6415). In France, tours are available from, among others, Paris Vision, 214 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1 (tel: 260-3125) and Cyprien, 4 Place des Pyramides, Paris 1 (tel: 260-3014).

D-Day was only the beginning of an 11-month Allied campaign of continuous fighting to defeat the Axis powers in Europe. Consequently, observances will be held through much of the year.

In the Netherlands, Operation Market Garden — the combined American and British ground and paratrooper attack that failed to establish a foothold across the Rhine at Arnhem — will be commemorated Sept. 23-24. Among other memorials, there will be an air drop outside Arnhem, the site of the "Bridge Too Far."

In Belgium and Luxembourg, the Battle of the Bulge, in which U.S. troops withstood a German armored assault that was Hitler's last-gasp effort to halt the Allied advance, took place in December 1944, but widespread official celebrations will be held in August and September.

© 1984 The New York Times

A Guide to Tipping Tactics

The following guide offers suggestions on appropriate levels of tipping in the countries listed. In some cases, when neighboring countries have similar tipping practices they have been grouped under one heading. In many places, inflation will very soon outdate exact figures. This is the second part of a series; the first article appeared May 11 and the next will appear May 23.

GREECE

Tipping is not always expected as a matter of course in Greece and is therefore appreciated. The dollar is now worth about 100 drachmas; it is advisable to carry several 50- and 100-drachma notes. This not only avoids the awkwardness of dealing with coins, but is practical because one bill or the other covers most requirements.

Arrival/Hotel

One hundred drachmas, or 200 at the most, is more than adequate for the airport or hotel porter who helps with a number of bags. The same would apply to the chambermaid who takes away your laundry, does your room each day or attends to such tasks as polishing your shoes or sewing on a button. Similarly, 100 drachmas is adequate for a barber and for each beauty attendant. For the employee who brings up the occasional drink, a meal, 50 drachmas is sufficient in a good hotel.

Taxi

Ten percent of the fare is suitable. Taxi rides are so cheap that the traveler may often find himself wanting to overtip.

Restaurants

By law, all restaurants include a 10-percent service charge, and this is usually noted on the menu or on the bill. Unless highly displeased with the service, travelers usually leave an additional tip of about 10 percent. In all cafes and restaurants, whatever the category, it is unnecessary to offer separate tips to the various staff members. The tip on the bill almost always goes into the staff kitty.

Guide

The guide on a bus tour would be more than content with 100 or 200 drachmas from each passenger, but would not feel offended if some travelers did not contribute.

Tips on Tipping

The situation in the countryside is quite different, in the sense that establishments there have fewer expectations and a more genuine sense of hospitality, and are usually more grateful for any tip. Your taverna or guest-house owner might reverse the practice, insisting that he give you a bottle of his best local wine. It might be regarded as offensive to try to force money on the owner in exchange for his hospitality, or to offer a tip to any local person who gladly offered some assistance.

Paul Anastasi

ISRAEL

The days when most Israelis would turn away insulted from an offered tip seem to have passed for good. Decades of generous tourists have trained them to expect the universal 10 to 15 percent for most services. But the expectations remain more limited than in most places; tips are not yet taken for granted. The nervousness of the tipping tradition creates a flexible, read confusing — set of rules. There are very few situations in which it is absolutely mandatory to tip, and even fewer in which a tip will be rejected as a faux pas.

Arrival/Hotel/Restaurants

Airport porters, doormen and the like generally receive about 70 shekels (38 cents) a bag or other service. Almost all hotels and good restaurants include a 15-percent service charge in the bill. This does not exactly substitute for a tip, as it is divided among all the employees. If you wish to reward a particular employee, tip as you would at home.

Taxi

Customers generally round off the bill to the next even shekel amount.

Personal Services

Barbers and hairdressers are usually tipped about 15 shekels.

Guide

On an organized group tour leave 85 shekels for the driver and 140 to 150 for the guide. No tips are given to a private tour guide.

Carey Goldberg

EGYPT

Tipping, or *baksheesh*, as it is known in Egypt and many other Middle Eastern countries, is not truly voluntary in the Western sense. Because most Egyptian workers are meagerly paid, they depend heavily on tips to

supplement salaries. In some cases, such as the boys or old men who designate themselves to watch parked cars, their only income is from tips, and tourists who don't pay are likely to find themselves chased down city streets. Tips are roughly comparable throughout the parts of Egypt that tourists frequent: Cairo, Luxor, Aswan and Alexandria.

Arrival/Hotel

There is a shortage of porters in Egypt, despite severe unemployment. If you are lucky enough to find one, a moderate tip at an airport is 25 piasters (about 35 cents) for a bag or two, and up to 1 pound for heavy luggage. One pound a bag is generous, as is 2 pounds for heavy luggage. For hotel doormen who call cabs and perform other services, tips range from 25 piasters, a moderate tip at a moderately priced hotel, to 1 pound, which is generous. Bellmen who carry bags to hotel rooms are paid fees roughly comparable to those for porters. The hotel bell captain, who may arrange tours, limousines and excursions, is often tipped. Depending on the nature of requests and their frequency, plan on a tip of 1 to 5 pounds. Chambermaids at large hotels are usually given about 50 piasters a day upon departure. Some guests also tip hotel workers who collect laundry and shine shoes: 25 to 50 piasters is the normal range.

Taxi

From the airport to the center of Cairo, drivers are usually given 50 piasters for a 5-pound ride. A 1-pound tip is generous. For a short ride — even a short distance usually requires a long time to drive in Cairo — 10 to 15 piasters is customary; 25 piasters will make the driver very happy.

Restaurants

Service is usually included at expensive and modest restaurants alike in Cairo. But satisfied customers generally leave a little extra, say 5 percent of the total bill. At expensive restaurants, the *maitre d'hotel* is given 2 or 3 pounds; he shares tips with other restaurant employees.

Personal Services

Tips range from 50 piasters to 2 pounds at fancy barber and hairdressing establishments, such as at large hotels. At more modest salons, 25 to 50 piasters is the norm.

Guide

They are usually paid by the person who organizes the tour. If a private guide is retained, the tip depends on the length and thoroughness of the tour and the customer's degree of satisfaction. For a day tour of the city, a 2- to 5-pound tip on top of the fee is usual, but still discretionary. At the pyramids and other popular tourist spots, guides giving tours on camels and horseback always ask for tips on top of their fees. They usually request 10 piasters to 1 pound. Do not pay more than 50 piasters.

Usher

Theater ushers get 5 to 10 piasters, flower sellers 10 to 25, grocery store employees who help with bags get 5 to 10 piasters. Even nurses in hospitals request *baksheesh*; payment depends on the illness and length of stay.

Tips on Tipping

Egyptians are extremely kind and generous people. Tourists will frequently be offered cigarettes in taxis, help with cars that have broken down and directions if they are lost. Do not automatically reach for a wallet. If they expect payment for their help, they will usually make it known.

Judith Miller

SOUTH AFRICA

Arrival/Hotel

Tipping levels at five-star South African hotels and good-quality hotels elsewhere in Africa are 1.25 rand (about 65 cents) to the doorman, 1.25 to 3.75 rand to the porter, depending on the amount of baggage, 1.25 rand a day for the chambermaid, or 2.50 for small jobs such as mending. The concierge will expect about 6.25 rand for a particular job. The shoeshine tip is 65 cents; 1.25 rand is generous.

Restaurants

In the restaurant of a five-star hotel, 10 to 15 percent of the bill is the normal tip and the *maitre d'hotel* or wine steward should be tipped separately only for outstanding service or special achievement. The tips, as in all big hotels, go into a pool and are shared among various attendants. The same tipping levels apply in a four-star hotel; the lower one goes down the scale, the more a 10-percent restaurant tip is deemed generous because of low South African tipping levels.

Tips on Tipping

In Africa there are some countries — notably Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana — where a gratuity given privately might be worthwhile at, say, an airline office to ensure that your name is on the passenger list. In many coun-

tries, a tip in dollars is usually preferable to local money. Best of all, in countries where foreigners have access to basic goods that the local people do not have, as in Angola and Mozambique, a driver or domestic servant will appreciate a can of cooking oil much more than a wad of currency.

If you park a car outside a restaurant at night in Nairobi, Johannesburg or any other city with a crime problem, and if there is an office block with a security guard nearby, it is worth giving him the equivalent of a dollar or so to keep an eye on the car (or at least to refrain from assisting in its disappearance). Similarly, those who guide you into a vacant parking space should be given 50 cents to \$1 with the same aim in mind.

When traveling in remote African areas, two items are worth carrying for tips to soldiers or policemen at roadblocks: recent newspapers and cigarettes in packs of five or ten. Don't let them see how many packs of cigarettes you are carrying. On hunting and deep-sea fishing safaris, it is usual to tip the boat crew or bearers a minimum of \$10 a day depending on the success of the outing and their helpfulness. A good *maitre d'hotel* is worth \$20 to \$30 in tips for the two men who rig the rods, look after gaffing and so on. Reduce the tip if they have interfered with the gear while you are playing a fish and tell them diplomatically why you have reduced it. Some are too keen to tighten the drag when they want to head home early. In self-catering safari camps where cooks and servants are provided, a good tip after a stay of a couple of days is \$10 a person.

Alan Cowell

SOVIET UNION

The classless society established after the Great October Revolution eradicated the objective reasons for tipping, and vestiges of the practice are punishable by law. Even so, tipping is alive and well in the Soviet Union. In a society of shortages, to be sure, the distinction between tips and bribes can be moot — a 10-ruble (\$12.80) note slipped to a *maitre d'hotel* to get a table at a restaurant is a bribe, while 3 rubles given a waiter for courteous service is a tip. But foreigners generally need not worry about getting a table or any other service that *Intourist* provides.

Do not tip in dollars or other hard currencies, and do not hand a waiter your copy of, say, Time or Newsweek, even if you get it past customs. The first is called foreign exchange violation, the second dissemination of anti-Soviet literature.

On the other hand, a small imported gift is often more welcome than rubles. Smart tourists come armed with a supply of cheap lighters, Western cigarettes, souvenir buttons and key chains or similar gifts. A pack of cigarettes handed to a porter at the train station, a decent ball-point pen with the company logo left with the check-in desk or even the politically innocuous *Ladmir* Home Journal for the cleaning woman will be richly appreciated. *Intourist* guides generally refuse tips, but not a thoughtful little gift.

There are no customary percentage rates to serve as a guide for tipping, though small change is considered somewhat uncouth for any service beyond the use of a cloakroom. Russians tend to round off when paying bills, leaving 20 rubles for a 17-ruble meal or giving a taxi driver 3 rubles for a 2.20 fare. Cabbies almost invariably insist they have no change anyway.

Since the rules formally say don't tip, nobody will take it unless you don't. But if you wish to, and you don't have a spare pack of cigarettes, the following is a general guide.

Arrival/Hotel

Porters at airports and train stations charge 30 kopecks a bag, and an extra ruble or two should do. A doorman at the hotel who brings in your luggage might get the same.

Taxi

A rounded-off figure adding about 10 percent to the meter is fine.

Restaurants

The customary 15 percent is popular in Moscow, though small change might be insulting; leaving nothing is probably better than leaving a 20-kopeck coin after a 2-ruble breakfast. Coats are routinely checked at restaurants and theaters, and 50 kopecks to the assistant is considered adequate.

Personal Services

Barbers and beauticians are usually given rounded-off sums or a separate ruble or two.

Tips on Tipping

If a waiter or porter refuses a tip, don't protest. But personnel at *Intourist* hotels and restaurants have learned that it is the habit of capitalists to reward good service, and accept tips in the spirit in which they're offered.

Serge Schmemmann

© 1984 The New York Times

They Made It to the Top Here

by John Vinocur

POINTE DU HOC, France — Pointe du Hoc is a knife, stood on its edge, pointed into the sea. It looks lethal, a palisade of boulder and mean rocks where Normandy's green softness has reclaimed nothing. Battlefields: you could walk them from Gettysburg to Waterloo, and go back to your car, thinking of

unch. But not at Pointe du Hoc. The brightest morning roughens here, the wind working like a asp, still scoring cruel edges on the sheer cliffs. On D-Day, the U.S. Army's Second Ranger Battalion had to climb the knife's blade through bullets and shells. In 1984, looking down to the sea from the viewpoint of the German machine-gun emplacements, imagination becomes superfluous. The emotions are all immediate and distinct: my God, they made it to the top; this is still a cruel place; it holds the mark of a killing ground.

Pointe du Hoc is special. For the most part, the pastoral blanket of Normandy covers any sense of the fury, the dying, and the scale involved in the thrust of 180,000 Allied troops into Europe on the 6th of June 1944. The pastures are too lush, the land too rich with apple orchards and rose arbors.

In Normandy, near the beaches, the war burned fast. There is no complaint, of course — the Allies rushed through the nearby countryside, and were soon gone; 11 months after D-Day, Hitler's Europe fell. Occasionally, a speech (hundreds are scheduled this year) will assemble the regrown landscape and turn the invasion to whole glory, leaving the dead as a detail. Reality was something else. In the first 25 hours, the U.S. First Army had 6,403 casualties; two months later, the Americans had to use bulldozers to clear a passage through the 40,000 German corpses at Chambois to the south.

Normandy's landscape healed, soothed itself, and holds tightly to its emotions. They are there, although not much at Utah or Omaha beaches, or in the invasion museums, where models of the engineering feats have the look of Erector sets, and the old uniforms seem like rock band gear from costume shops.

The sense of war, the extraordinary bravery of the Allied armies, the numbers, the losses, the real suffering that disappears in time and commemorative oratory, are not marked out in any red guidebook of the emotions, but they are present if you look.

I went to the D-Day beaches for the first time 15 years ago, in May 1969, expecting no feelings at all. Europe seemed so rich and self-contained that it was hard to believe that the United States had to come to help. World War II, just 25 years earlier, felt terribly long ago then; in 1969 there was too much war going between my own contemporaries, all of it bad, this just cause not having leaped the generational gap.

I had just returned from Biafra reporting on a ghastly and humanic war of starved children and big oil interests, and the news in the papers was of Hamburger Hill, the tag name for a place the U.S. Army was having trouble capturing in Vietnam. The stories made it clear that there were grunts who did not want to go into the fire, and he accounts, I thought, were written with the sympathy of the times, and probably often read mostly by accident then because the road was not well marked and seemed to peter out in the fields. The wind tamps up from the sea as you get closer, and the fields begin to roll and dip, craters by the Allied offshore bombardment.

At the edge of the cliffs, the wind is a smack, and D-Day becomes wildly clear: climbing that cutting edge into the bullets. The first men came up on rope, and then ladders belonging to the London Fire Department. The Germans, firing down at them, even rolling boulders over the precipice, killed more Americans in the first wave than those who got to the top.

The day I was there, a man paced around Pointe du Hoc as if he were taking measurements for a linoleum company. His name was Robert Friling, he worked in a spare parts department in West Palm Beach, Florida, and he was looking around because he had come up the cliffs as a Ranger. I heard how he got hell for losing the radio while was totting, and how a bullet went through his helmet, kindly following a path that avoided his head.

He talked about the place with a kind of chirpy good humor for a while and then he stopped. About 75 men in the 235 he came ashore with survived. "We got it, and we got it," he said, and turned away. He bent over shaking with sobs.

There is as much death as glory now at Pointe du Hoc, and somehow, in a recommitting 1984 Europe, a disenchanted one, the battlefield and D-Day seem more real than in 1969. Do we discuss going up the cliff? Not here. Pointe du Hoc offers its own conclusions, a battlefield never gone quite still.

The quiet lies elsewhere, its emotions strong. The American cemetery at St.-Laurent-sur-Mer is a great lawn at the edge of the sea, white marble crosses and Stars of David against an open horizon. It is a graceful, light, uncomplicated place.

I think of it as very American in the best sense: no phony piety, simple, easy. The graves are the message, and they are left alone: long rows, long rows, long rows. Unequivocal. The monument is inscribed with monument-inscription language, but mimes the tremolo, it is right: "This embattled shore, portal of freedom, is forever hallowed by the ideas, valor and sacrifice of our fellow countrymen."

At Cambe, near Isigny, away from the sea, and off a main road, there is a German cemetery. It is a very different place, a powerful one, not so simple, not so certain, one that is more of this than that other time.

The headstones are low and dark, almost black, looking like Knight's Crosses. The grass is allowed to grow high, and it moves in the wind against the dark stones. The Germans executed scores of French hostages at Caen, nearby, the night of the invasion, but no one has ever tried to vandalize these graves. They have extraordinary dignity. As much as St.-Laurent seems American in its emotions, as much as it seems to reflect the right war and its cost, La Cambe strikes me as German; it has real beauty, and a dark, melancholy strength.

How do you mark the graves of a defeated army, fighting for monstrous goals, on the land of a country it had conquered? "Here lie German soldiers," one inscription says. On a pedestal in the same dark stone, old parents huddle and grieve. And this, chiseled deep: "God has the last word."

This is the 40th anniversary of D-Day. The law of round numbers and memorial reflection probably mean that the next time people think about it much is in another 10 years. In spite of Normandy's forgetting meadows, the cliffs and the graveyards will not lose their strength, their terror, their message.

© 1984 The New York Times

At a Shrinking Lake in Burma

by William Branigin

TAUNGGYI, Burma — Balancing precariously on one leg on the prow of his long, flat-bottomed teak boat, the Intha tribesman uses his other leg to help propel a single car through the shallow water of Inle Lake in central Burma. When he spots fish moving below, he will try to catch them in a conical trap peculiar to his tribe.

Elsewhere on the lake, near villages built in the middle of the water on stilts or man-made islands, Inthas cultivate vegetables and flowers on narrow floating fields cut from marshland, towed to their destinations and built up with layers of weeds and silt from the lake bottom. The Inthas, a tribe of about 100,000 living in 60 villages on and around Inle Lake, are clinging to traditions handed down over the centuries. But their ways may have to change for reasons of ecology and efficiency.

An increasing part of the lake is becoming permanent land as villages spread into it; much of the rest is gradually filling with silt. And inhabitants are fighting a losing battle against the clogging of waterways by a proliferation of water hyacinth. Some Burmese experts predict that if trends continue four-fifths of the lake will become solid land within 80 years.

The shrinking of the 61-square-mile (159-square-kilometer) lake will change the Intha's way of life. Meanwhile, some Inthas are abandoning traditional fishing methods for more efficient means.

While the traditions last, the lake south of the Shan state capital of Taunggyi provides an unusual and fascinating tourist destination. It is, however, one of the most difficult to reach of the places that authorities allow tourists to visit in Burma, where travel is never easy.

For years Burma's socialist government barred tourists in an attempt to end foreign influence over the former British colony. Even now Burma restricts visas to seven days, and it is often difficult to arrange flights or other transportation "up country" and back in that time.

Tourist Burma, the government travel agency, offers package tours from Rangoon to Taunggyi for \$265 for one person or \$209 a person with double occupancy. The tour is billed as two days and one night, with accommodation at the colonial-style Taunggyi Hotel.

But you must fly into Heho and take a bus the 25 miles (40 kilometers) to Taunggyi, where you will arrive early in the afternoon of the first day. Then you have to be back at the airport at 9 o'clock the next morning.

The advantage of Tourist Burma package tours is that you are guaranteed a confirmed plane reservation back to Rangoon. Otherwise, Tourist Burma will sell you only a one-way ticket, and you have to try to make a reservation on a return flight once you reach your destination. (In the case of Taunggyi, the alternative is a train back to Rangoon via Thazi, which can take up to 16 hours.)

Once in the Taunggyi area, which has a

climate much cooler than Rangoon's, there are rare sights. At the Pindaya caves, about 70 miles west of Taunggyi through a mountainous area of great beauty, thousands of ancient gilded Buddha images are stored. White pagodas dot the hillsides.

But the main attraction is Inle Lake, about 20 miles south of Taunggyi via the railroad terminus town of Shwepyithar. Situated 2,880 feet (875 meters) above sea level, Inle Lake can be visited through guided tours arranged by a Tourist Burma office in the Taunggyi Hotel or by hiring a taxi-truck or jeep in Taunggyi and a boat at Yangon, where Intha villages at the marshy northern end of the lake.

From this village the long tourist boats, powered by outboard motors, head down a two-mile canal to the main body of the lake through a marshland wildlife preserve inhabited by storks, moorhens, kingfishers, cormorants, egrets and teal.

On the open part of the flat-bottomed lake, which averages 12 feet in depth, the Intha "leg rowers" engage in their peculiar, rather inefficient and traditional method of fishing for carp, perch, catfish and eel.

Intha women in boats tend long, narrow floating fields, averaging 100 feet by 6 feet, which are anchored to the lake bottom with long bamboo stakes. There they grow tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, squash, cauliflower, peas, eggplant and various flowers.

© 1984 The Washington Post

	Vol	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Worlwide	724	10 1/2	10 1/8	10 1/8	1/8
Global	292	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4
BATS	200	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
Worlwide	400	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4
Global	312	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
TIES	221	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	1/4
Amcap	222	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
MY Tm's	221	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
CRICU	215	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4
Debtors	215	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4

**LINDA EVANS and
HENRY KAUFMAN**

In 1982, while the Street was mesmerized by Joseph Granville, Henry Kaufman, and other purveyors of doom, our editors mused... "THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750". (At the time, the DOW was hovering around 800.) As a postscript, C.G.F. noted: "The Prime Rate in the United States will drop below 13% by the time Congressional elections eventuate; American and British markets will thrust upwards in record volume".

Our optimism was considered heretical; even BARRON'S pundits were timid, reporting on August 9th 1982, that "the market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". A week later the Bull rampaged. We were right; BARRON'S was myopic.

Two weeks ago the market was mauled, following a vision expounded by Mr. Kaufman; a pronouncement that sharply higher interest rates appear inevitable. Granville, Kaufman, and George Orwell have a common equalizer, all sniff the dark side of human nature. To mention Wall Street's pariahs of doom in the same context with Orwell may be sacrilegious. Still, their impact is a reality. Perhaps they are addicted to the lyrical theme from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida":

"Man is coarse, and Man is plain -
Man is more or less insane -
Man is a ribald, Man's a rake;
Man is Nature's sole mistake..."

We rebuke those who divine a forthcoming Apocalypse. Eternity, infinity, immortality, potentiality, omniscience, to say nothing of zero and the square root of minus one, or the virtues of Linda Evans, have no counterparts in animals; the individual is not a "mistake". In caressing the future, in embracing the Impossible Dream, mankind ensures that his progeny will rise above the malaise of past nightmares. The "revolution of rising expectations" will propel the DOW over 2,000 despite the rumina-
rings of sages who inhale the Dusk, not the Dawn. There will be spastic corrections; a rocket never ascends in a perfect trajectory; corrections that in-
enable Power Elitists to absorb, at wholesale prices, the discards of in-
historically errant bears; highlighting equities capable of dramatic upswings.

For complimentary copy, please write to or phone:

LINDA EVANS and HENRY KAUFMAN

In 1982, while the Street was mesmerized by Joseph Granville, Henry Kaufman, and other purveyors of doom, our editors mused... "THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750". (At the time, the DOW was hovering around 800.) As a postscript, C.G.F. noted: "The Prime Rate in the United States will drop below 13% by the time Congressional elections eventuate; American and British markets will thrust upwards in record volume".

Our optimism was considered heretical; even BARRON'S pundits were timid, reporting on August 9th 1982, that "the market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". A week later the Bull rampaged. We were right; BARRON'S was myopic.

Two weeks ago the market was mauled, following a vision expounded by Mr. Kaufman; a pronouncement that sharply higher interest rates appear inevitable. Granville, Kaufman, and George Orwell have a common equalizer; all sniff the dark side of human nature. To mention Wall Street's pariahs of doom in the same context with Orwell may be sacrilegious. Still, their impact is a reality. Perhaps they are addicted to the lyrical theme from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida":

"Man is coarse, and Man is plain -
Man is more or less insane -
Man's a rascal, Man's a rake;
Man is Nature's sole mistake."

We rebuke those who divine a forthcoming Apocalypse. Eternity, infinity, immortality, potentiality, omniscience, to say nothing of zero and the square root of minus one, or the virtues of Linda Evans, have no counterparts in animals; the individual is not a "mistake". In caressing the future, in embracing the impossible Dream, mankind ensures that his progeny will rise above the malaise of past nightmares. The "revolution of rising expectations" will propel the DOW over 2,000 despite the rumination of sages who inhale the Dusk, not the Dawn. There will be spastic corrections; a rocket never ascends in a perfect trajectory; corrections that inenable Power Elitists to absorb, at wholesale prices, the discards of investors catalyzed into irrational selling. Our current report dissects historically errant bears; highlighting equities capable of dramatic upswings.

For your complimentary copy, please write to or phone:

**CAPITAL
GAINS
RESEARCH**

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Kaufmanstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex: 185336

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

INT-20

12 Month	High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month	High Low	Out. Chng.
34	18%	Intel	2.40	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
35	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
36	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
37	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
38	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
39	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
40	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
41	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
42	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
43	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
44	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
45	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
46	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
47	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
48	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
49	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
50	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
51	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
52	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
53	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
54	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
55	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
56	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
57	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
58	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
59	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
60	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
61	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
62	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
63	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
64	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
65	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
66	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
67	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%
68	18%	Intel	2.10	14.3	55	72	19%	1980	19%

TECHNOLOGY

Amdahl's Mainframe Bid
Rests on 'Monster' Chips

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

Designing a super-fast mainframe computer is a daunting venture, and the industry is littered with the remains of companies that have tried and failed. But few seemed better qualified to take another crack at the chore than Gene M. Amdahl, the founder of Amdahl Computer, one of the most successful challengers to the industry's leader, the International Business Machines Corp.

In 1980, Mr. Amdahl started Trilogy Ltd. to develop a computer that would be far more powerful, and far less expensive, than the largest mainframes now sold by IBM and his former company (with which he is no longer connected).

Mr. Amdahl received lots of help, primarily from IBM's competitors. Sperry Corp., CII Honeywell Bull, Digital Equipment Corp. and Control Data Corp. put up \$75 million for the venture, and about \$120 million more was raised from smaller investors and a research and development partnership.

'It may turn out that the wafer technology is more valuable than the computer.'

All are betting on Mr. Amdahl's idea of building a computer around two-and-a-half-inch-square (6.35-centimeter-square) silicon wafers — comparative giants relative to the normal-sized microchips. Each wafer would have the power of 30 to 100 traditional microchips, and with the integrated circuits packed so densely on a wafer, they could operate at tremendous speeds.

Under the original plan, Trilogy hoped its new technology would enable it to leapfrog the major mainframe makers, especially IBM, in the development of a faster large computer. Last Friday, however, Trilogy announced its third delay in four months, and said its first computer, originally scheduled for 1985, would not appear until 1987.

It is now questionable who will get to market first. IBM's Sierra series, which will greatly increase the performance of its top-of-the-line computers, is expected out next year; so are major improvements in Amdahl's Computer's line. "It's quite possible Trilogy could come in a year behind with a machine that is not appreciably faster," said Gregory L. Kelsey, a technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco.

If Mr. Amdahl falls victim to the technical nightmares of designing monster-sized chips, he would not be the first in the industry. Since the mid-1960s, Texas Instruments, Burroughs and Toshiba, among others, have all tried — unsuccessfully. Today, with the benefit of some new techniques, virtually all of the major semiconductor manufacturers and a handful of start-ups, including Mosaic Systems Inc. and Wafer Scale Integration, a spinoff of Honeywell, are trying again.

Their efforts are focused on the silicon wafer. Under usual manufacturing techniques, integrated circuits are etched on a large, round wafer and then tested. Then the wafer is cut into hundreds of individual chips and the bad ones — sometimes half the yield of a single wafer — are discarded.

Wafer scale integration starts from the premise that it is ridiculous — and costly — to cut apart chips and then solder them together again on a printed circuit board. "Every time you take information off one chip and send it through the circuit board to another, there is a big time loss," Mr. Amdahl explained recently. "And it takes a lot of power — 10 times more than to move information around on the chip itself."

So Trilogy and others have endeavored to design scores of circuits on one chip, taking up an entire wafer. Because defects will still be commonplace, however, each wafer must include redundant circuits, capable of routing information around a bad section.

Trilogy's problems have been twofold. The first came about five months ago, in the manufacturing of the super-thin levels of aluminum that connect together all of the integrated circuits on the wafer. "It turned out that we made a bad alloy choice, and short circuits were developing," explained Frederick T. White, the company's president.

But even as that problem was being solved, another much more severe crisis arose. Pressed for time, Trilogy had designed a full-blown computer system about a year and a half ago, before it fully understood the characteristics of the 20 wafers that would make up the central processing unit. Some critical circuitry, like the sections that do arithmetical calculations, had to be split over

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Consumers
In U.S. Lift
Spending

Figures Confirm
Upturn's Vitality

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. personal income increased 0.5 percent in April, the same as in March, the Commerce Department said Thursday. Spending, however, rose 1.1 percent, at the expense of the savings rate, the department said.

The report showed continued economic expansion, primarily growth in numbers of jobs, analysts said.

The economy as a whole appeared to be resisting the debilitating effects of higher interest rates, at least through April. "It's stronger than it looks," Robert Ormer, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said of the April income report.

"If farm income hadn't gone down, the increase (in income) would have been double, 1 percent," he said.

Wages and salaries showed strong growth, gaining \$20.8 billion at an annual rate in April, the most since January, despite the end of the government "payment in kind" farm subsidy program, which cut \$15.6 billion from farm income and robbed the overall total of some strength.

Personal income before income taxes increased at an annual rate of \$14.8 billion to \$2,957 billion after seasonal adjustment. The April increase was the largest since January's 1.6-percent surge, which helped drive the gross national product to an 8.3-percent annual growth rate.

Many forecasters, faced with unexpected strength in a variety of indicators, now think the second-quarter growth rate will be 4.5 percent to 7 percent.

Disposable income, after income taxes, rose 0.4 percent, about the same as the 0.5-percent increase in March. The total, running at an annual rate of \$2,529 billion in April, would amount to \$10,720 a year for every man, woman and child, the department said.

The savings rate slowed to 5.8 percent of disposable income in April after reaching 6.5 percent in March and averaging 6.2 percent since January 1. But the rate was still higher than last year's average of 4.9 percent. More savings can, over time, contribute to lower interest rates by enlarging the pool of available credit.

The 1.1-percent increase in personal spending, including money spent on services, was the largest since the 2.2 percent in January. Earlier this month the government, measuring what was spent on goods, not services, reported that retail sales jumped an exceptionally strong 2.9 percent in April.

The strong pace of spending at all levels, reinforced by business spending to rebuild warehouse and shelf stocks and to modernize factories, is the driving force keeping the economy expanding.

The figures through April show that higher interest rates had not yet dampened the buying enthusiasm.

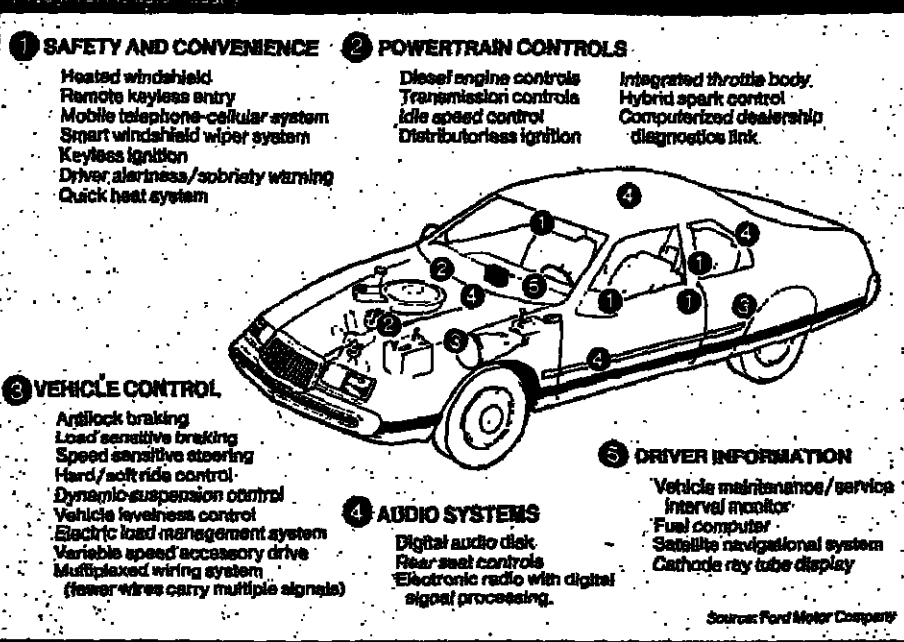
The first industry to feel the brunt of higher rates is expected to be housing. Government and industry analysts expect April's 19.3-percent increase in new construction, reported Wednesday, will be the peak for the year because higher mortgage rates are discouraging new buyers.

Factory payrolls grew \$6.2 billion in April, more than three times the growth in March. "Employment, hours and earnings contributed to the April increase," the department said, with the largest increases in the transportation and nonmetallic-mineral industries.

Taxes and other payments to all levels of government increased at an annual rate of \$4.6 billion in April, an acceleration from the \$1.5-billion increase in March.

Electronic Systems on Detroit Drawing Boards

This publication, prepared by Ford for internal management use, typifies ideas being considered for use in the auto industry.



Automakers Turning to Electronics

Detroit Projects Include Navigational, Brake Devices

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Chrysler Corp.'s electronics division here has developed an electronic navigation system for cars. Once it is operating, a driver will be able to pinpoint his car's location to within a city block, anywhere in the United States.

The car's computer would store maps on an optical disk and display the right one on a small television screen in response to signals from Navstar, the global navigation satellite system being built for the U.S. Air Force. Drivers will need only to glance at the screens occasionally to see where they are.

"This is the trip ticket of the 1990s," said Ronald

L. Stewart, Chrysler's vice president for diversified operations.

The satellite navigation system — which other American and Japanese auto companies are also working on — is just one example of the electronics revolution that industry executives and analysts are predicting will sweep through Detroit this decade.

On the horizon, they see anti-skid brakes and adjustable suspensions. They also talk of cathode-ray tubes that, with a touch, will control lights, wipers, seat positions and sound systems or flash a warning if something is about to break down.

Chrysler engineers insist the navigation system is not just a show-car gimmick. They say they are waiting for enough Navstar satellites to be launched to cover the United States, probably by

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Dutch/Shell Net
Increased 93%
In First Quarter

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group surprised the stock market Thursday with a 93-percent increase in first-quarter net income, much steeper than expected.

Higher oil and gas production and sharply improved chemical profits helped the company raise net to \$982 million (\$1.36 billion) from \$508 million a year earlier. Revenue totaled \$15.7 billion, up 19 percent.

Shares of Shell Transport and Trading, the British arm of the company, leaped as high as 703 pence before settling back to close at 693 pence, up 28 pence from Wednesday. Aside from the buoyant results, the shares benefited from fears that recent attacks on tankers in the Gulf would drive up oil prices.

Royal Dutch also reported that its board of cash and short-term securities as of March 31 had grown to £7.1 billion, up from £4.6 billion a year before. A large part of the cash is earmarked for the company's plan to pay \$5.49 billion for the 30 percent it does not already own in Shell Oil Co., its U.S. affiliate. But that operation will not empty the coffers, and some analysts expect the company to make another large acquisition, perhaps in the United States.

The company's worldwide crude oil production expanded 14 percent from a year earlier to 1.6 million barrels a day. Chemical profit rose to \$80 million from \$18 million. The metals operations broke even after showing a £25-million loss a year before.

The sharp rise in sales volume suggests that oil demand was substantially higher than most analysts thought in the first quarter, said David Gray, an analyst at the brokerage James Capel & Co.

At the annual meeting of Shell Transport, Sir Peter Barwell, chairman, commented: "Demand for motor gasoline and middle distillates for the transport sector is encouragingly firm. The call for heavy fuel oils continues to be weak."

For all of 1984, analysts are forecasting net income of \$3.4 billion to \$3.6 billion, up from \$2.75 billion in 1983.

By late this year, though, analysts expect that Royal Dutch's growth in production and earnings will begin to slow from its rapid pace of the past year. "I think there may be a lull," said Chris Rowland of de Zoete & Bevan.

Most analysts expect the company to succeed in its bid to acquire the rest of Shell Oil. A tender offer of \$58 a share has given Royal Dutch control of more than 90 percent of Shell Oil shares, clearing the way for a forced merger. A U.S. state court has ordered Royal Dutch to provide more information on the valuation of Shell Oil and give shareholders a chance to withdraw their acceptance of the bid.

But analysts doubt that Shell holders will back out, especially given Royal Dutch's vow that it will not raise the bid for at least 17 months.

U.S. M-1 Rose
By \$4.9 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$4.9 billion in the latest reporting week, ended May 7, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The rise was at the top end of most forecasts. Prices in the credit markets fell sharply in the response to the report and to an earlier government announcement on personal income and spending that fueled concern the economic recovery was regaining momentum.

Dealers said there was concern that government will report Friday that the gross national product grew faster than the 8.3-percent annual rate initially reported, which could add to demand for credit and drive up interest rates.

CURRENCY RATES

Loth interbank rates on May 17, excluding fees.
Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm DT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sp	Y
Amsterdam	3.995	12.07	3.522	12.07	3.522	12.07	3.522	12.07
Brussels	35.965	78.15	20.31	4.679	3.285	18.07	24.27	54.10
Milan	2.225	3.24	2.25	3.25	1.422	8.00	4.78	1.285
Paris	1.395	—	—	11.838	3.575	4.50	7.81	5.774
London	1.49470	2.46839	41.64	20.45	—	58.46	38.28	24.67
New York	1.395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	6.455	11.82	20.21	—	—	12.12	3.77	12.411
Oslo	22.15	32.34	8.38	22.30	12.71	75.04	43.26	102.37
Stockholm	22.15	32.34	8.38	22.30	12.71	75.04	43.26	102.37
Stockholm	22.15	32.34	8.38	22.30	12.71	75.04	43.26	102.37
Stockholm	22.15	32.34	8.38	22.30	12.71	75.04	43.26	102.37

DOLLAR VALUES

	Per	U.S.	Swiss	U.S.	Swiss	U.S.	Swiss	U.S.
Australia	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Belgium	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Canada	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Denmark	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
France	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Germany	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Italy	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Japan	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Netherlands	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Sweden	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
Switzerland	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322
U.K.	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322	1.3723	1.322

INTEREST RATES

May 17

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
6-month	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
1-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
2-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
3-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
4-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
5-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
10-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
15-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
20-year	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75

Key Money Rates

United States

1-month

3-month

6-month

1-year

2-year

3-year

4-year

5-year

10-year

15-year

20-year

25-year

30-year

35-year

40-year

45-year

50-year

Lazard Banks Expected
To Tighten Their Links

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Lazard banks of London, Paris and New York are planning to tighten their loose links, banking sources said Thursday.

Officials of the three banks scheduled announcements in London and Paris for Friday morning. The move to be announced apparently involves changes in the ownership of the three banks, Lazard Freres & Co. of New York, Lazard Freres & Co. of London and Lazard Freres & Co. of Paris.

The main link between the three banks at present is Michael David-Weill, who is senior partner of the New York bank and owns minority interests in the other two partnerships. Mr. David-Weill, who is to attend the press announcements, is a descendant of the Lazard family that formed the original French bank.

The three banks already cooperate in certain areas. For instance,

they often join forces for corporate finance operations, project financings and advisory services, notably for Third World debtors.

But a source close to the banks said they are forging "some form of closer relationship." He said the move would be line with the consolidation of financial companies worldwide.

S. Pearson & Son, a London-based conglomerate, owns nearly 80 percent of the London bank. A source close to Pearson said the company would retain an interest in the bank despite the changed relationship with the other two banks.

Pearson also owns the Financial Times, the Penguin Book group, other publishing interests, oil operations, a maker of china, Madame Tussaud's wax museum and the Chateau Latour vineyards.

MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME
THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES
DAILY IN THE HT



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional?
Our bank in Switzerland, for example.

As one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland, TDB Geneva can give you a complete range of sophisticated banking services. We also give you the personal attention that can be so important to your business.

At TDB we serve our customers exceptionally well — and we do that in a number of ways. To begin with, we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Secondly, our clients in Switzerland or abroad benefit from TDB's network of offices in many of the world's financial centers. And now that we have joined the American Express International Banking Corporation, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, we're even better placed to serve your individual banking needs.

While our operations are international, we run our back-office systems with typical Swiss efficiency and discretion. You may not notice this directly, but

it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So the next time you're in Switzerland, get in touch with us. In Geneva, call (022) 37 21 11; in Chiasso, (091) 44 19 91.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chiasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City, Zurich.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.


An American Express Company

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

(Continued from Page 10)

of three of all the gold bullion coins which have been bought around the world are Krugerrands.

And there are now more than 10,000,000 ounces of Krugerrand in investment portfolios. Krugerrands are available at banks and gold bullion coins dealers around the world.



KRUGERRAND

Money you can trust.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

<h4 style="text-align: center;">Britain</h4> <div style="text-align: center;">Ryl Dutch/Shell</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">921</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.542</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (2)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.26</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>1: 1st share results of Shell Transocean & Trading P.L.C. in sterling; 2: per share results of Royal Dutch Petroleum NV, in dollars. All other results in dollars.</i></p>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	15,700	Profits	921	Per Share (1)	0.542	Per Share (2)	0.26	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Carter Hawley</h4> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">775.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Inc.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.1</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Net accrual profits of \$1 million in both years from discontinued operations.</i></p>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	775.8	Other Inc.	0.17	Profits	1.1				
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	15,700																						
Profits	921																						
Per Share (1)	0.542																						
Per Share (2)	0.26																						
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	775.8																						
Other Inc.	0.17																						
Profits	1.1																						
<h4 style="text-align: center;">France</h4> <div style="text-align: center;">Fin. Paribas</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Year End</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,100</td> </tr> </table>	Year End	1988	Revenue	5,600	Profits	5,100	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Hewlett-Pack.</h4> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.15</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">Total</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Revenue</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.15</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Per share results calculated on 240-1 stock split in August.</i></p>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	1,240	Profits	1,000	Per Share (1)	6.15	Revenue	1989	Profits	1,000	Per Share (1)	6.15		
Year End	1988																						
Revenue	5,600																						
Profits	5,100																						
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	1,240																						
Profits	1,000																						
Per Share (1)	6.15																						
Revenue	1989																						
Profits	1,000																						
Per Share (1)	6.15																						
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Netherlands</h4> <div style="text-align: center;">Philips Gloeil.</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.34</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Full name of company is Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken.</i></p>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	12,700	Profits	10,700	Per Share (1)	1.34	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Int'l Harvester</h4> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.00</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">Total</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Revenue</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.00</td> </tr> </table>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	1,200	Profits	1,000	Per Share (1)	1.00	Revenue	1989	Profits	1,000	Per Share (1)	1.00
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	12,700																						
Profits	10,700																						
Per Share (1)	1.34																						
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	1,200																						
Profits	1,000																						
Per Share (1)	1.00																						
Revenue	1989																						
Profits	1,000																						
Per Share (1)	1.00																						
<h4 style="text-align: center;">United States</h4> <div style="text-align: center;">Campbell Soup</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">3rd Qu.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Share (1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.19</td> </tr> </table>	3rd Qu.	1989	Revenue	70.4	Profits	1.4	Per Share (1)	1.19	<h4 style="text-align: center;">W. Germany</h4> <div style="text-align: center;">BASF</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Oper.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">64.0</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">Revenue</div> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Revenue</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">64.0</td> </tr> </table>	Total Oper.	1989	Revenue	1,000	Profits	64.0	Revenue	1989	Profits	64.0				
3rd Qu.	1989																						
Revenue	70.4																						
Profits	1.4																						
Per Share (1)	1.19																						
Total Oper.	1989																						
Revenue	1,000																						
Profits	64.0																						
Revenue	1989																						
Profits	64.0																						

Britain			Carbor Hawley		
Ryl Dutch/Shell			1st Gen. 1990 1993		
Revenues 1,794 12,700			Revenues 775.8 77.8		
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700			Operating 702.1 77.8		
Per Share 1.20 12.70			Other Inc. 6.7 0.0		
Dividends 1.00 10.00			Meta sharebacks of 50% of share price in 1993		
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000			Share repurchase 0.0 0.0		
Share (2) 1.20 12.70			Discontinued operations		
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					
1992 1993					
Revenues 1,794 12,700					
Net Inc. 1,200 12,700					
Per Share 1.20 12.70					
Dividends 1.00 10.00					
Shares (1) 1,000 1,000					
Share (2) 1.20 12.70					

se quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds in
as funds which either are listed or have been listed.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 990.50
—(d) Boarbond	SF 524.45	—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 308.00
—(d) Conbor	SF 1015.00	—(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 127.60

has been published and may be obtained from

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam

NI-CAL FINANCE N.V.

Notice of Meeting of Debentureholders

9% Convertible Redeemable Debentures due August 15, 1988

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of the 9% Convertible Redeemable Debentures due August 15, 1988 (the "Debentures") of NI-Cal Finance N.V. (the "Company") issued pursuant to the Prospectus of the Debentures dated of August 12, 1983 between the Company and National Trust Company, Limited, as trustee (the "Trustee") (the trust indenture together with the indentures of guarantees executed in connection with the terms thereof shall be referred to as the "Trust Indenture") will be held in the Salon Concordo, of the Hotel Marlene, 223 rue de Rivoli, Paris, France on June 5, 1984 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon (Paris time).

The meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture for the purposes:

1. Considering and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture for the following purposes:
 - (i) To consent to and approve the distribution by NI-Cal Development Ltd. ("NI-Cal") to its shareholders of one share of NI-Cal Technology Ltd. for each four shares of NI-Cal held and to waive the requirements of the Trust Indenture insofar as such requirements would prevent such distribution.
 - (ii) To assent to any modification of, or change in, or addition to, or omission from the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture which shall be agreed to by the Company and/or NI-Cal and which may be contemplated by, involved in or necessary or desirable to carry out the said extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.
 - (iii) To authorize and to empower the Trustee to convene in due time to time the meetings supplemental to the Trust Indenture, agreements and/or other documents embodying such approval, waiver, consent, modification, change, addition or omission and/or the action which may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to and carrying out the said extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions.
2. Taking such further or other action, whether by way of extraordinary resolution pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture or otherwise, as may be considered necessary or advisable to carry out the meeting.

The extraordinary resolution(s) relate to a transaction pursuant to which Debentureholders will, upon the occurrence of certain events, be entitled to share of NI-Cal Technology Ltd., a subsidiary of NI-Cal. Debentureholders are urged to attend and make the material referred to before in order to follow the meeting.

This notice is given at the Company's request pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture to the intent that any extraordinary resolution passed at the said meeting or any adjournment thereof shall, if passed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture in that behalf, be binding on all the holders of the Debentures, whether present or absent, and the Trustee and each of the holders of Debentures and the Trustee (subject to the provisions for its indemnity contained in the Trust Indenture) shall be bound to enforce the same accordingly. It is further noted that in considering and/or passing any resolution, extraordinary or otherwise, such meeting may modify, amend, change, simplify, add to or omit any of the matters and things hereinbefore specified, being subject to the foregoing does not purport to specify the terms of the extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions to be proposed at the meeting, but only to indicate the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat and in general terms the subject of the extraordinary resolutions to be submitted thereat.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture and regulations made thereunder holders of Debentures standing to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Debenture may deposit the same with any bank, trust company, insurance company or other person or institution approved by the Trustee, to act as a depositary voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the holder so present and voting, either personally or by proxy, were the actual holder of the Debentures in respect of which such certificates shall have been issued. Debentures so deposited will be held on deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositor. Any bank, trust company, insurance company or other depository approved of by the Trustee may act as depository of Debentures of which it may be the holder.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be persons who produce Debentures at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

A proxy need not be a Debentureholder.

This notice, a letter from the Managing Director of the Company commending upon the matters to be considered at the meeting, the List of Proposers Extraordinary Resolutions, Regulations for the Meeting of Debentureholders and the Trustee and other documents to enable such holders to be present in person or by proxy and vote at the meeting, may be obtained upon request from the offices listed below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 46080 Avenue 1, Angel Court London EC2R 7AE United Kingdom	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 8 Bockenheimer Landstrasse D-6000 Frankfurt/Main Germany
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 35 Avenue des Arts Brussels 1040 Belgium	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris France
Swiss Bank Corporation Bahnhofstrasse 1 4002 Basle Switzerland	Kreditanstalt S.A. Luxembourg Rue de la Liberté 1 Luxembourg

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of May, 1984

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
TRUSTEE

[illegible]

Lower/Min. CPM/Max.	Coupon Max	Bid	Ask
Yokohama 1991/94	11	35.2	35.65
Zaire/Lebanon 94-95	11	7.17	7.21

[illegible]

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BASF Doubled Profit In 1984 First Quarter

Reuters
LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG reported on Thursday that first-quarter pretax profit more than doubled on a 20.3-percent increase in sales.

World group pretax earnings were 640 million Deutsche marks (\$233 million), compared with 288 million DM in the first quarter of 1983. Sales in the first quarter of 1984 were 10.1 billion DM, compared with 8.4 billion a year earlier.

BASF was the last of West Germany's three largest chemical companies to report. Bayer AG reported an increase of 40 percent in pretax profit on a 20.6-percent increase in sales, and Hoechst Werke AG reported an operating profit of 10 million DM, compared with an unspecified loss a year earlier.

Hans Albers, chairman of the BASF management board, said all sectors of the plastics business, which recently had posted losses, returned to profit in the first quarter and losses in refining operations were stemmed further.

Mr. Albers said the company was able to reduce losses in all sectors of the plastics business during 1983 with the exception of PVC, which broke even for the first time this March. In 1982, the sector lost 130 million DM.

Carter Hawley Posts Profit Rise

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., the subject of a hostile takeover bid, on Thursday reported sharply increased sales and net profit for the first quarter.

Earnings were \$8.5 million in the first quarter, compared with \$6.2 million in the same quarter last year, an increase of 37 percent. Sales for the quarter were \$775.8 million, a 21.6-percent increase from the first quarter of 1983. "This is the sixth consecutive quarter of growth in sales, operating income and net income," said Philip Hawley, chairman of Carter Hawley.

"These results further confirm our view that our carefully structured improvement program will continue to benefit our company's shareholders."

Carter Hawley is fighting a \$1-billion takeover bid by Limited Inc., a retail chain based in Columbus, Ohio, which has extended until Friday its tender offer of \$35 per share for Carter Hawley common stock. Carter Hawley bought 17.9 million shares of its own common stock in an effort to fend off the takeover, while it issued 1 million shares of convertible preferred stock worth \$300 a share.

Florida Approves Interstate-Banking Bill

New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — The Florida legislature approved regional interstate banking, a major step toward forming a banking district among states in the Southeast.

Georgia and South Carolina passed similar laws earlier this year, and North Carolina is expected to adopt a regional banking law in June.

The Florida law allows banks in 10 other Southeastern states and the District of Columbia to acquire or merge with Florida institutions, providing those states pass reciprocal legislation.

The Southeastern banking region is modeled after a similar district in New England, where bank mergers are now authorized across state lines in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island.

Florida bankers have argued that mergers within the Southeast will build stronger banks that are better able to survive if larger competitors from New York, Illinois and California ever succeed in entering the state. Northern banks have contended that Florida's rapidly expanding economy would benefit from increased competition and capital if interstate banking were allowed immediately on a nationwide basis.

The Florida House of Representatives approved the regional banking law Wednesday, 109-4, after a

the Florida Senate passed it, 38-1. Governor Bob Graham, who has advocated regional interstate banking for several years, will sign the bill into law next week, an aide said.

Disney Buys Real Estate Firm

United Press International

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Productions, in an apparent attempt to prevent a takeover, announced Thursday that it had acquired Arvida Corp., a Florida real estate developer, for \$200 million in Disney common stock.

The acquisition, following persistent rumors that Disney was in danger of a takeover by Saul Steinberg, a New York financier, and Roy Disney, Walt Disney's nephew, will make it more difficult for outsiders to buy a controlling interest in Disney.

Arvida is a privately held company owned by members of the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas. The corporation is headquartered in Boca Raton, Florida, and owns about 20,000 acres of land in Georgia, California and Florida, where it operates several resort hotels and clubs.

Ron Miller, Disney's president, did not characterize the Arvida merger as a strategy against a takeover in his formal announcement of the move. He described the ac-

quisition as "a major step in the long-term real estate development strategy."

Disney officials said Charles Cobb Jr., chairman of Arvida, would probably become a Disney director.

Mr. Steinberg's Reliance Financial Services Corp. has been accumulating Disney stock in recent months.

Mr. Miller, Disney's president, did not characterize the Arvida merger as a strategy against a takeover in his formal announcement of the move. He described the ac-

Dividends May 17

STOCK

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

STOCK SPLIT

FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND

SICAV

37 Rue Notre-Dame

Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 20.095

Pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the General Meeting of Shareholders of

March 29th, 1984, the articles of incorporation have been amended and

the corporation has adopted the structure of a SICAV in accordance with

Chapter 2 of the Law of August 25th, 1983 regarding collective investment

undertakings.

The shares are now of no par value. Therefore, from May 21st to June 21st,

1984, the shares of the company will have to be remitted for stamping to

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

As from June 21st, 1984, shares not stamped are no longer of good

delivery at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Harvey Michael Ross

Bullion Coins, Commodities, or Foreign Exchange

Check your portfolio, anytime, anywhere. 24 hours a day. 7 days a week. (London time) by calling 0532 464251

Ross Report

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

Harvey Michael Ross

COMPANY NOTES

BAT Industries PLC said it expects a satisfactory rise in pretax profit in 1984 and a dividend increase. BAT had reported 1983 pretax profits of £979 million (\$536 billion), up 14 percent from £856 million in 1982, and total net dividend of £2.25 per share, up 20 percent from the previous year.

BICC PLC, the London-based construction and cables company, is extending the improvement that began late last year, said its chairman, Lord Penrose. Order levels remained better than in 1983 and South Africa. BICC had 1983 pretax profit of £82 million, down 41 percent from £136 million the previous year. Turnover rose 5.6 percent to £1.9 billion from £1.8 billion.

Excise Corp. said it expects capital spending to reach about \$9.5 billion this year, up 4.4 percent from \$9.1 billion in 1983. C.C. Carvin Jr., the company's chairman, said Exxon had managed to maintain growth primarily because of

the streamlining of operations and the development of oilfields. He said the company had "exceptionally good exploration prospects," in areas including sites offshore Alaska and China, parts of Africa, and established sites in other areas.

McCormick International Investments Ltd., a subsidiary of McCormick & Co., plans to buy Peterson Jenks PLC, a British seasoning company that competes with McCormick in Britain. McCormick International said it had agreed to buy all outstanding shares of Peterson Jenks for \$33.5 million. Peterson Jenks distributes and markets food products including the Schwartz brand of herbs, spices and seasonings. The acquisition would be McCormick's largest.

Monsanto, the U.S. chemical group, plans to invest more than \$35 million in Britain to build a sales, water operation. A Monsanto official said the investment was part of a worldwide program to

build capacity for 1986 and beyond.

Montedison SpA, the Italian chemicals group, has acquired a 60.6-percent stake in Mira Lanza SpA, an Italian detergent producer, for 65.4 billion lire (\$38.7 million). The Mira Lanza shares were sold by Invest SpA and its subsidiary Saffa SpA, both of which are controlled by Beni Immobili Italia, a holding company. Mira Lanza reported a profit of 5 billion lire for 1983, up 16 percent from 3.2 billion a year earlier, on turnover of 330 billion lire, up 13.6 percent from 290.3 billion.

Norstar Bancorp said it will acquire Discount Brokerage Corp. of America for an undisclosed amount. The acquisition, which is subject to stockholder approval, is expected to be completed by the third quarter of this year. Discount Brokerage, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has offices in eight cities and annual revenue

of about \$20 million. Norstar, which owns eight major banks in New York and Maine, has increased its assets from \$4.1 billion in last year's first quarter to \$7 billion now, making it fourth among U.S. banks in assets.

Scriver Inc., a subsidiary of Franz Huel & Co. GmbH of West Germany, announced a tender offer to buy all stock of S.M. Flickinger Co., the fifth-largest U.S. food distributor. The \$174-million merger will result in the third largest wholesale and retail grocery company in the United States, with annual sales of more than \$3 billion, officials said. Scriver, based in Oklahoma City, said the offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of shares being tendered. It said it would pay \$26 each for Flickinger's 4.4 million shares. Scriver has also entered an agreement to buy 2.1 million shares owned by the Flickinger family and others representing 44.2 percent of outstanding shares.

R.J. Reynolds May Sell Amino

The Associated Press

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. announced Thursday that it is considering divestiture of Amino Inc., its energy subsidiary.

Amino, which had 1983 sales of \$1.2 billion, is primarily engaged in domestic exploration and development, production and sale of crude oil and natural gas. The company said a study group will explore methods of divestment. The study is expected to be completed by summer.

R.J. Reynolds is the parent company of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc., Del Monte Corp., Heublein Inc., Kentucky Fried Chicken Inc. and R.J. Reynolds Development Corp.

Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft

U.S. \$75,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1986

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes that for the six months from 18th May, 1984 to 19th November, 1984 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 12 1/2% per annum.

On 19th November, 1984 interest of U.S. \$317.97 will be due per U.S. \$5,000 Note for Coupon No. 7.

European Banking Company Limited (Agent Bank)

18th May, 1984

PHILIPPINES Fifth Highway Project

BRIDGE AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The Government of the Philippines is applying for a World Bank loan to cover anticipated foreign exchange costs of the proposed Fifth Highway Project, while local currency cost will be met from Government funds.

The Government of the Philippines Ministry of Public Works and Highways invites interested contractors to apply for prequalification documents in connection with the proposed tendering of approximately 83 kilometers of national road (Bogoso-Bontoc Road), located in the mountainous terrain in the Cordillera region, approximately 400 bridge structures with total span of about 9,000 meters (including approximately 100 reinforced box culverts with total span of about 1,000 meters) located along national highways nationwide. Road approaches to the 400 bridge structures are also included in the work.

The Bogoso-Bontoc Road project will be covered by 3 contracts. The total preliminary estimated cost is 200 million pesos and the anticipated value of individual contracts varies between 40 and 100 million pesos.

The bridge reconstruction program is a four-year construction program from 1985 thru 1988, and will be divided into approximately 50 construction contracts with preliminary estimated values ranging from 5 to 50 million pesos each. Bidding will be held in the fourth quarter of each year for the following year's program.

Bid documents for the 3 Bogoso-Bontoc Road contracts and for 12 contracts comprising the 1985 bridge reconstruction program are scheduled to be issued to prequalified contractors in July or August, 1984 with construction to start in January or February, 1985.

Suitably experienced contractors who wish to be prequalified for any part of the above described work may obtain prequalification documents by forwarding their name and address to the Honorable Minister, such statements of interest must be received at the following address not later than 30 May, 1984.

The Honorable Minister, Ministry of Public Works and Highways, 2nd Street, Port Area, Manila, Philippines.

Attention: The Project Director, BIDD Projects Office

May 17

REPUBLIC TUNESIE

MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT

GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY

INTERNATIONALE SUBMISSIONS-SCHREIBUNG N.P. 3621

Die Compagnie des Phosphates de GAFSA schreibt hiermit international auf dem Submissionsweg Lieferangebote für nachstehende Steinbrüche chinerie aus, die für den Einsatz in Steinbrüchen von Kef Eddou, einem Tagebaubetrieb im Phosphatbecken von GAFSA mit Lage südwestlich von Tunis, bestimmt ist:

— 9 Kilohectar mit Luftbefähigung, min. 375 PS, Schab 1.5 m/mt;

— 15 Autoschütter, 32 metrische Tonnen;

— 4 Bulldozer, 40 PS;

— 4 Bohrergeräte und 4 entsprechende Ventilatoren;

— 1 Kilohectar mit Luftbefähigung, 5 t min. 170 PS.

Firmen, die an dieser Ausschreibung interessiert sind, können die Submissionenunterlagen gegen Zahlung von 50 Dinars von unserer Hauptgeschäftsstelle, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie-Soudaite, Tunis, beziehen.

Die Angebote sind in 6-facher Ausfertigung in französischer Sprache einzureichen und müssen den Einkaufsleiter der Phosphatgesellschaft GAFSA, 2130-2130 Meilao, Tunis spätestens am 26. Juni 1984 morgens um 9.00 Uhr vorliegen. Der Ausschluss-Umschlag muss wie folgt beschriftet sein:

Appel d'offres N.P. 3621

Engins de carrière, Kef Eddou

2^e tranche

Ne pas ouvrir avant le 26/6/1984

Die Submissionenangebote werden in der Direction des Achats (Abt. Einkauf), in Meilao am 9.00 Uhr morgens am 26. Juni 1984 unter Zuhilfenahme der Öffentlichkeit geöffnet. Fernschriftliche oder nach diesem Datum eintreffende Angebote können nicht berücksichtigt werden.

Amdahl Bets On Big Chips

(Continued from Page 11)

two wafers — meaning much of the saving in time and power was lost.

Now Trilogy engineers are scrambling to redesign many of the wafers, a grueling, time-consuming task. That process will not be over, Trilogy officials guess, until the end of this year, the earliest.

The company also says it will need additional financing to continue the computer project.

Meanwhile, Mr. Amdahl and Mr. White are looking for other uses for their wafers. The four computer makers that have invested in Trilogy are studying how to integrate the wafers in their machines.

And Mr. Amdahl said that negotiations are under way with a company he refused to name over the "possible production of a small mainframe that would be built around a single wafer."

Some analysts and competitors, however, say that the wafer problems and the computer problems are so intertwined that they are practically inseparable. "It may turn out," Mr. Kelsey noted, "that the wafer technology is more valuable than the computer. That would be a great disappointment to Gene Amdahl, but it's a tough market."

Italy Signs Pact With Soviet Union For Natural Gas

Reuters

ROME — Italy and the Soviet Union have agreed on a 24-year contract for the supply of Soviet natural gas through the Siberian pipeline, the Italian state energy corporation, ENI, announced Thursday.

It said Franco Reviglio, ENI's chairman, would sign the accord in Moscow next week. Shipments would start at the end of 1984, with volumes rising to a maximum of 6 billion cubic meters (

REAL ESTATE
TO RENT/SHARE

U.S.A.

NYC

UPPER EAST SIDE

BRING ONLY

YOUR SUITECASE

Beautiful furnished with all
appliances. Fully equipped kitchen,
TV, stereo, fireplace, air-conditioning
3 bedrooms, 2 baths
Available immediately for 1 year more
RENT \$3200 PER MONTH
NO FEE

ALSO AVAILABLE - UNFURNISHED

2 bedrooms, 2 baths, \$2500 Month.
CONTACT:
330 West 58th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 737-0760

MILLBROOK, NEW YORK FROM FRANK

1st floor, 1000 sq. ft. NYC & 6 bed-
room furnished Victorian farmhouse,
resident manager on premises. Hard-
wood floors, central heating, fireplace,
kitchen, dining room, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
large pool, stocked ponds, tennis court,
US\$42,000. Tel. 212-737-0760

SPECTACULAR MANHATTAN apart-

ment. Exclusive neighborhood, top-
notch views. 3 bedrooms, furnished
luxury apartment for rent. 3 1/2 bath,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

N.Y.C. EAST VILLAGE LOFT, 2 bed-

room, air-conditioned, 2400 sq. ft.,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

SOUTHAMPTON, under \$100,000

3 bedroom luxury beach house - Piping
Point Road, 1000 sq. ft., 3 bedrooms,
2 baths, pool, hot tub, washer/dryer,
stainless steel appliances, 212-737-0760

CALIFORNIA CONDO, 1 1/2 hour south

San Francisco. Near beaches, 3 bed-
room, 1 1/2 bath, 1200 sq. ft., 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

OLYMPIC RENTALS

Principals Beverly Hills, California.
Competition, 2 + 3. Complete. Recreationals, Security,
Tennis, Tennis, Tennis, Tennis, Tennis,
Grand Hotel, Minutes from Major
Olympic Events. \$5000 a week.

Call Kristy for Additional Information

Available July 21st - August 20th

LEGENDARY VILLA

On park-like grounds. Total security.
600 sq. ft., 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

MINI ESTATE in beautiful tropical set-

ting. 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool,
ideal for executive group. Private but
near. Others available. 212-737-0760

BED AND BREAKFAST (Charming beach

house). 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, pool,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

BEVERLY HILLS, 4 bedroom

luxury home. 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

OLYMPICS IN STYLE - new 70 ft.

luxury yacht. 70 ft., 4 bedrooms, 4
bathrooms, gourmet kitchen, fully
equipped, central heating, air condition-
ing, 212-737-0760, 330 West 58th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10019

LOS ANGELES, NEAR BEACH

charming 4 bedroom house, large
garden, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

ROOMS FOR RENT in Los Angeles

Olympic house. 2 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, gourmet kitchen, fully equipped,
central heating, air conditioning, 212-
737-0760, 330 West 58th Street, New
York, N.Y. 10019

OLYMPICS OR LONGER, 2 bedrooms

luxury home. 2 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, gourmet kitchen, fully equipped,
central heating, air conditioning, 212-
737-0760, 330 West 58th Street, New
York, N.Y. 10019

OLYMPIC HOUSE - LA, AREA, 2

bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, gourmet kitchen,
fully equipped, central heating, air con-
ditioning, 212-737-0760, 330 West 58th
Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

Private person is looking for
BIG APARTMENT
in Paris. 200 - 400 sq. ft., apartment with
high ceilings, modern kitchen, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

WANTED SUBLET AUGUST, 1984

Genova, 3 or more bedrooms apart-
ment. Sublet for 1 month. 212-737-0760

U.S. ESTATE/REAL ESTATE

Private person is looking for
BIG APARTMENT
in Paris. 200 - 400 sq. ft., apartment with
high ceilings, modern kitchen, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

EXCHANGE 2 ROOM FLAT in Am-

sterdam Center for 3 1/2 years. 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

EXCHANGE 2 ROOM FLAT in Am-

sterdam Center for 3 1/2 years. 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

WORLD EXCHANGE 1 BEDROOM in

residential suburb. 1 bedroom, 1 bath,
gourmet kitchen, fully equipped, central
heating, air conditioning, 212-737-
0760, 330 West 58th Street, New York,
N.Y. 10019

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Head office in New York
330 W. 58th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7796
212-765-7754
Local, National & International
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND
CHECKS ACCEPTED
Private Memberships Available
This award-winning service has
been featured on the top & most
exclusive TV shows.
USA & International travel agents
including radio and TV.

* USA & TRANSWORLD

A-AMERICAN

AMERICAN SERVICE
EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO!
1-813-921-7946
Call free from U.S. 1-800-237-0892
Call free from Europe 1-800-237-0892
Lowell Eastern welcome you back!

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE
IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737-3291

MARIA SCHNEIDER

ESCORT AGENCY
LONDON 402 4007/8 & 402 0282

NUMBER ONE PARK AVENUE

Call free from U.S. 1-800-237-0892
Call free from Europe 1-800-237-0892
Lowell Eastern welcome you back!

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 17)

OLYMPIC SERVICES

BUSINESS BED & BREAKFAST near
handicap. Downtown. Many other
US\$170/night. Tel. 910596 2895.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NEED IMMEDIATELY

INTERIOR DECORATOR
For family home in Paris and
Cannes, classical style. 5 years experi-
ence in interior design, furniture, paint
and wallpaper. Must be able to work
in French and English. Send full re-
sume to: Box 1094, Herald Tribune,
7221 New York, France.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AIR HOSTESS SWISS

German French teacher, 31, very good
English, fluent French, some Spanish,
excellent appearance and education.
Wants to travel.

SWISS, FEMALE, LIVING IN PARIS

with management position in phar-
maceutical industry (marketing and med-
ical research) seeks interesting, inde-
pendent and responsible position with
an international corporation. Lan-
guages: German, French, English, Italian,
Spanish, Russian, 7221 New York, France.

DYNAMIC YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-

perience, 5 years, 2 years experience,
speaks all major languages with fluency
and confidence. Seeking position with
an international corporation. Lan-
guages: German, French, English, Italian,
Spanish, Russian, 7221 New York, France.

AMERICAN BEERS employment in Eu-

rope. US, MS Computer Science, 30
years experience. Seeking position with
an international corporation. Lan-
guages: German, French, English, Italian,
Spanish, Russian, 7221 New York, France.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE SEKS for AMERICAN

English, Italian, Dutch or German
secretaries. Knowledge of French re-
quired. English speaking. Bilingual
preferred. Write to: Box 1094, Herald
Tribune, 7221 New York, France.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS needed in
Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal,
Greece, Turkey, etc. 212-737-0760

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NEED IMMEDIATELY BUTLER/HOUSEKEEPER
Excellent salary. Working for president
of American company. Business, French,
English, Spanish, Italian, German, etc.
212-737-0760

ALL PAIR WANTED to help with one

year old baby. 20 minutes to NYC.
Send letter to: Box 1094, Herald
Tribune, 7221 New York, France.

AUTOMOBILES

2 FRENCH GENTLEMEN seek permanent
job as cook, butler, complete
housekeeping. Home US visa and driver's
license. 212-737-0760

TAX

FRANCE EXPERT
Marcelle, 30, French, fluent in English,
30 rue Diderot 75017 Paris.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

PAX

FRANCE EXPERT
Marcelle, 30, French, fluent in English,
30 rue Diderot 75017 Paris.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

AUTO RENTALS

ARE YOU LOOKING for a driver with
car in Geneva, Monaco, Italy?
Call 01 267 49 94 or 01 267 49 94

CHAUFFEUR SERVICES

CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN LIMOUSINES
Belle, Royal, Airport & van hire. Tel.
London 955 5373 or 747 0773

AUTO SHIPPING

HOW TO IMPORT A EUROPEAN
CAR INTO THE U.S.A.
This detailed document, initially written
for American car dealers, explains step-
by-step what one must do to bring a
car into the U.S. It includes actual Euro-
pean auto prices, buying tips, DOT &
EPA conversion information, custom
clearance & shipping procedures, as
well as legal points. You can save up to
US\$14,000 when buying a Mercedes or
US\$15,000 when buying a BMW or Audi.
US\$15.00 (plus US\$1.50 for postage).
Tel. 7221 New York, France.

TRANSCO TAX FREE CARS

We keep a constant stock of more than
one hundred brand new cars, ranging
from a compact car to a stock lot.
Send for free catalogue & stock list.
TRANSCO, 200 Avenue de la Liberte,
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

SAVE ON YOUR TAX FREE CARS
TRY US FIRST
Jaguar, Rover, Range Rover
Mercedes, BMW, Audi, etc.
P.O. Box 45, 37300 AA de B&B
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

TAX FREE CARS

EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL LTD
Largest Showroom & Inventory
From stock Mercedes, BMW, etc.
All makes. All types.
Tel. 01 267 49 94. Tel. 01 267 49 94

AUTOS TAX FREE

EUROPE & USA SPECS.
All makes for worldwide delivery from
stock. Send for a TAX-FREE CATALOGUE
BMW - MERCEDES - PORSCHE

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hertz Creates Post in Worldwide Leasing Operation

Fredy Dellis, president of the Europe, Africa, Middle East and Canada division of Hertz Corp., has been appointed to the new post of executive vice president, international operations and leasing.

In his new post, Mr. Dellis, 38, will report to the chairman and chief executive, Frank A. Olson, and will be based at the New York head office.

Mr. Dellis's responsibilities include the U.S. car-leasing division and all its operating functions outside the United States. Hertz Europe Ltd., the company's Europe,

Africa and Middle East division, and Hertz International Ltd., including Canada, Mexico, Panama and Puerto Rico and worldwide franchise operations.

He will take up his new assignment in August and will be succeeded in the Europe, Africa and Middle East division by John Hamblly, who will serve as vice president and general manager of Hertz Europe. Mr. Hamblly returns to the European headquarters in Cranford, Middlesex, after a year as general manager of Hertz in Britain.

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. has named Alan W. Larson executive vice president responsible for Western Hemisphere operations. In that post, which is new, Mr. Larson will oversee the North and South American operations of

the U.S.-based maker of power tools. Mr. Larson joined Black & Decker last August as a senior vice president. Since then, he has been responsible for corporate development and specifically involved in the acquisition of General Electric's housewares business.

Mercantile Credit Co. has named Huw Manton a director and general manager of Barclays Bank International, as a nonexecutive director. Mercantile Credit is part of the Barclays Bank Group.

Royal Trust Co. of Canada has appointed H. Roy Gamble and Stanley H. Wright directors. Mr. Gamble previously was a general manager at Midland Bank PLC. Mr. Wright was chairman of International Commercial Bank, a director of Lazard Brothers and undersecretary of the British

Treasury. In addition, the bank has appointed Robert Molton a senior associate director and Howard D. Harries an associate director. Mr. Molton and Mr. Harries are in the London branch of the bank.

Nacanco Ltd. has named Martin J. Clegg managing director. He was vice president and general manager of the metal container division of National Can Corp. of Chicago, of which Nacanco is the British subsidiary.

International Petroleum Exchange of London has named Charles Daly, managing director of L.M. Fischer & Co., a director. Mr. Daly was closely involved in the formation of the IPE before taking up his present post.

By BRENDA HAGERTY in London

French Aide Named OECD Secretary-General

(Continued from Page 1)

record deficit by the end of next year — at an annual rate of \$113 billion — an increase of 10 percent from December's forecast.

U.S. officials criticized counter-trade, or barter, and called for an OECD to study the question with an eye to setting ground rules.

On mixed credits, which combine traditional export credits with an element of aid, Mr. Regan called this a "new form of mercantilism" and argued that it distorts traditional trade and fosters competition rather than cooperation among aid donors.

"It increases trade tensions and burdens our budgets with subsidies which are both costly and futile, since other countries will match them," he said.

This view was strongly supported by Britain, West Germany and Australia, but challenged by many countries of the European Community. Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France asked what difference it made whether a traditional export credit was granted one year and followed the next year by an aid package. "The average over the two years," he said, "amounts to the same thing as a mixed credit."

Mr. Lancia, saying the argument "is sometimes overstated," added that "we see good reasons, in the interest of economic development, to continue some forms of concessional trade financing."

He also said that Austria plans to establish a new development fund that will increase the resources available for development assistance and also lead to a reduction

of the share of concessional export credits in its aid program.

The meeting agreed to have the OECD study how to make mixed credits more "transparent" so that the aid content would be clear, and to discuss trying to increase the minimum grant element contained in such packages.

The ministers also agreed to advance by one year, to early 1985, all tariff cuts scheduled for 1986 and to move up by one year, to the beginning of 1986, all remaining scheduled tariff reductions.

But it was not clear whether they would be able to agree on the need to call for a new round of trade liberalization talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Japanese suggested a 1986 target date.

Over-the-Counter May 17

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Over-the-Counter May 17

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Over-the-Counter May 17

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Over-the-Counter May 17

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

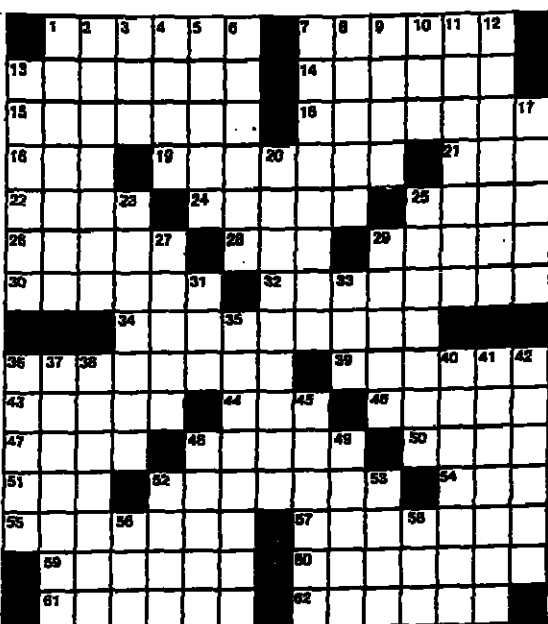
Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs



ACROSS

1 Picky prandial
7 Piston-packing
13 Approach
14 Physician's
15 Superior violin
16 Hunters at the
18 Sleeper for two
19 Remits
21 Singer Tillis
22 Sacred
23 Egyptian bull
24 Ancient
25 Garçon's
26 Five: Comb.
28 Road runner's
29 Part of I.S.D.
30 Worker ant
32 Demanded
34 Sources of
36 One in the
39 Anagram for
43 E.T., e.g.
44 Instance, in

DOWN

46 Little Harriet
47 Roasts, in a
48 A place to stay
50 Server's edge,
51 Famed Bay
52 Respects and
54 Suffix for poet
55 "Me,"
57 Shake up
58 Unit of fine-
59 Tastes; likings
61 Confounds
62 Fled to a J.P.

ACROSS

10 Issy—
11 Lead or zinc
12 Roman comic
13 Predicament
14 Pivoted
15 Sully
16 Hides the loot
17 Ben Hur's foe
18 "You used to"
19 Sixteen parts
20 Site of Ger.,
21 Nor., etc.
22 Recourse
23 Gets back or
24 Burrowing
25 Southwestern
26 Sounded like
27 Some mobiles
28 Spread, as joy
29 Winked out
30 Meanings
31 Sonoran's
32 "Sir, let—
33 your works and
34 you no more!"
35 Not hors la loi
36 Trotter's good
37 position
38 Fodder vat
39 Limit
40 Half sole

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Melnick.

PEANUTS

YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO BE A HARBINGER OF SPRING, AND YOU MISSED IT BY TWO MONTHS!

THAT'S RIGHT...HANG YOUR HEAD IN SHAME...

KLUNK!

IF YOU'RE GOING TO BE ASHAMED, DON'T BE ASHAMED TOO CLOSE TO THE EDGE...

BLONDIE

WHAT'D YOU THINK OF THE HOBBSON DEAL THAT I PUT TOGETHER?

I DON'T LIKE IT AT ALL.

IT'S RISKY, IT'S ONE SIDED, AND NOT OUR NORMAL POLICY.

WHO ASKED YOU?

BEETLE BAILEY

THE GENERAL IS TOO BUSY TO SEE YOU TODAY.

TELL HIM MY MOM SENT ME A BOX OF COOKIES.

LT. FUZZ HAS SOME HOMEMADE COOKIES, SIR.

HE SAYS LEAVE THE COOKIES AND HE'LL TRY TO SEE THEM ON HIS COFFEE BREAK.

ANDY CAPP

TOH! THE TIME ANDY! SHE'LL BE HERE IN A MINUTE. THINK OF A GOOD EXCUSE...

I'VE GOT A LOT TO LEARN, LAD.

ALWAYS MAKE YOUR EXCUSES BORING. THAT WAY THEY'RE RED UP WITH LISTENING AND CHANGE THE SUBJECT.

WIZARD OF ID

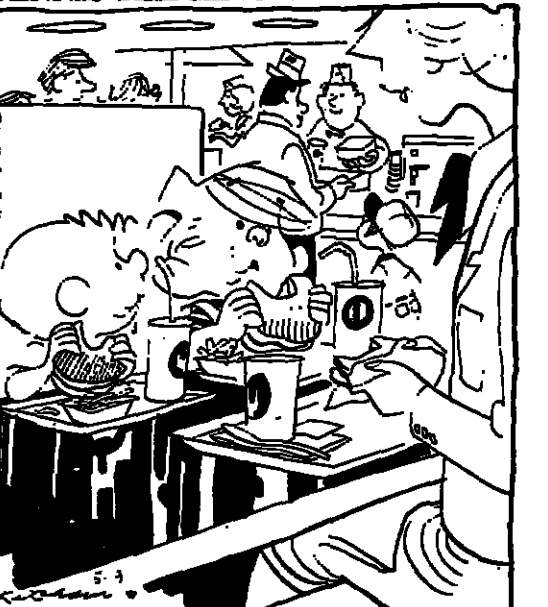
ELEVEN O'CLOCK AND WE HAVE A STORM ALERT.

TWELVE O'CLOCK AND WE HAVE A STORM WATCH.

ONE O'CLOCK AND WE HAVE A STORM WARNING.

TWO O'CLOCK AND ALL'S WELL.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET SAYS FAST FOOD MAKES YA RUN SLOWER."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUJLB
GYNAM
LIVQAJ
GRINTY

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GIVEN TWILL BAMBOO INFRM
Answer: What the solitary pawnbroker undoubtedly was—A "LOANER"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	17	13	Beijing	19	14
Berlin	17	13	Bombay	29	24
Bombay	29	24	Calcutta	29	24
Buenos Aires	17	13	Chennai	29	24
Calcutta	29	24	Colombo	29	24
Chennai	29	24	Delhi	29	24
Colombo	29	24	Dhaka	29	24
Delhi	29	24	Hankow	29	24
Dhaka	29	24	Harbin	29	24
Hankow	29	24	Hong Kong	29	24
Harbin	29	24	Kobe	29	24
Hong Kong	29	24	London	17	13
Kobe	29	24	Los Angeles	17	13
London	17	13	Manila	29	24
Los Angeles	17	13	Medan	29	24
Manila	29	24	Osaka	29	24
Medan	29	24	Perth	29	24
Osaka	29	24	Rangoon	29	24
Perth	29	24	Seoul	29	24
Rangoon	29	24	Singapore	29	24
Seoul	29	24	Taipei	29	24
Singapore	29	24	Tokyo	29	24
Taipei	29	24	Yokohama	29	24
Tokyo	29	24			
Yokohama	29	24			

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
775 Amco	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Alcan	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Borealis	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can Pac	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00

Amsterdam

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Amco	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Alcan	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Borealis	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can Pac	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00

Other Markets

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Amco	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Alcan	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Borealis	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can Pac	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00
1000 Can West	17.50	17.00	17.25	17.00

BOOKS

MOZART AND CONSTANCE

By Francis Carr. 186 pp. \$12.95.
Franklin Watts, 387 Park Avenue South,
New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anne Rice

THIS shouldn't be your first book on Mozart. It's not a full-scale biography, and it doesn't attempt to capture the color and excitement of the late 18th century, or the sweep of Mozart's dazzling career. But if you allow yourself to be drawn into Francis Carr's careful investigation of the mysteries that surround Mozart's death and burial, it won't be the last book on Mozart that you will read.

Did Mozart—surely one of the greatest musical geniuses who ever lived—really die in poverty, deserted by the rich and famous, as earlier books insist? Was it indicative of this poverty and loss of status that Mozart's body was dumped in a pauper's grave?

This is the myth of Mozart's demise that has come down to us, sometimes embellished with the tale of a thunderstorm that drove away the few mourners at the funeral, thereby explaining why nobody to this day knows the exact location of Mozart's remains. As for Constance, his wife, never bothering to put up a gravestone or marker—well, she was poor, say the earlier biographers. And she didn't know where they dumped the body, besides.

Carr questions all this talk of poverty and neglect, reexamining Mozart's years with Constance, his finances, his last illness, the manner of the funeral and even the weather report for the day of burial (There was no storm). And he argues, convincingly, that the composer did not die either forgotten or poor.

Rather, Mozart lived well enough to send Constance for long periods to an expensive spa at Baden, and to keep his son in a good school: "The Vienna Fines" was enjoying a triumphant run in Magia at the time of the composer's death. Mozart had offers of work from abroad in his last days, had been promised a "subscription" by members of the Hungarian nobility, and, after his passing, one subscription concert cleared his debts in full.

Why then the tales of poverty and the pauper's funeral? It is all romance, the boy genius being abandoned in his untimely illness?

Or is it possible that some social scandal surrounded Mozart's early demise, and that the poverty myth is only a fanciful explanation for the fact that the body was hastily buried to avoid autopsy, and perhaps deliberately "lost" so that it couldn't be exhumed later?

Six months before his death, Mozart insisted (if we can believe his wife's account) that he had been poisoned with aqua toffana, and indeed the actual physical cause of his death remains unclear. But if his rival, Salieri, didn't poison Mozart, and Carr insists that he didn't, who did and why?

Carr leads us toward a possible romantic intrigue that might explain things.

On the day of Mozart's burial, one of his pupils, a young Magdalena Hoffmeyer, was severely stabbed by her husband, who then slashed his throat in another room. Magdalena Hoffmeyer was five months pregnant when her husband tried to disfigure as well as kill her, and jealousy was the motive given in the brief accounts in the press.

Of course, this in itself proves nothing. But Carr tracks down two novellas and a stage play, both dealing with an affair between Magdalena and Mozart, and references in biographies that connect the pair.

Indeed, the author assembles his evidence like so many tiny pieces of a mosaic to suggest that Constance did not love Mozart, that Mozart had pressing needs to borrow money that have never been explained, that people knew of Mozart's infidelities, and their tragic result. Years after the incident, Beethoven indicated that he knew of the affair between Magdalena and Mozart, and he refused to play for Magdalena when he was asked. Did Beethoven believe, as Carr suggests, that Mozart's affair with Magdalena led to his death? Yet, in spite of the scope of Carr's investigation, there isn't enough evidence to convince anyone that Mozart was poisoned by Hoffmeyer or that Constance didn't love Mozart or that Magdalena did. What this book does establish, and fairly well, is that we don't know enough about Mozart's last years to believe the myth of poverty and abandonment any more than the romantic myth of love and murder that the author puts forth.

Until some new material is discovered—a cache of letters, a diary, which, of course, may never happen—we are left with a healthy skepticism regarding the biographical details we've taken for granted in the past and a profound sense of the tragedy of Mozart's early death, regardless of its cause.

Anne Rice, author of "Cry to Heaven" and other novels, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

36 Paintings Stolen From Naples Museum

NAPLES — Three masked gunmen broke into Academy of Fine Arts, also known as Pinacoteca, overnight and stole 36 paintings by Neapolitan masters after locking up the custodian, his wife and her mother, police reported Thursday.

Police said the paintings, all by 18th or 19th century Neapolitan masters, have the black market value of at least 500 million lire (about \$320,000 dollars).

Among the stolen works were paintings by Vincenzo Gemito, the Palizzi brothers, Ercolo Caracciolo, Edoardo Dalbono, Giuseppe Casella, Domenico Morelli and Giacomo Bragante.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT IS the end of a long day, and you are fighting hard in the semifinals of the District Grand National Team Championship trailing into the final set of boards.

You bid to a slightly ambitious game contract and find yourself with two possible lines of play. Pick the right one, and your team will advance happily to the final. Pick the wrong one, and your teammates will sympathize outwardly while cursing you under their breath.

To face the problem, cover the East-West hands.

As South you have landed in four spades. A cautious player would have passed two spades, but you are an optimist. The lead is the diamond ten, and you win the ace in dummy. You lead a trump and when East plays the nine you put up the king. It wins.

What next? The simple play is to continue trumps and hope for an even break. You will

then have to avoid the loss of two club tricks, but that will be necessary whatever you do. Restricted choice suggests that the trumps will not break evenly: If West had begun with Q-J doubleton, he might have elected to play the queen.

You therefore choose the alternative play, at first sight less appealing, but just about as good when all factors are considered. You play hearts immediately, and the even break is welcome. You discard a diamond on the third round, and your last diamond on the fourth round.

East ruffs, but too late. When he shifts to clubs, you guess right and make the contract, because East did not enter the bidding and is known to have had at least nine high-card points in the other suits.

In the replay, the declarer in the same contract misguesses. He plays for spades to break and then misguesses clubs. You gain 11 international match points on the transaction and win the match by just

5 points to advance to the final. If you had rested safely in two spades, as you might have done, you would have won the match by a solitary point.

Notice that East can guarantee the defeat of the contract if he rises immediately with the spade ace and catches the diamond king. Then a club lead to the ace and a diamond return permits the spade queen to score.

NORTH			
♠	A 7 5 3	♥	A Q 9
♦	A K 4 3	♣	A 2
♠	Q 8 7 6	♥	K 10 8 6 5
♦	Q 10 9 8 4 3	♣	K 10 8 6 5
♠	A 7 6	♥	A 7 6
SOUTH			
♠	K 10 8 6 5	♥	A Q 9
♦	A K 4 3	♣	A 2
♠	Q 8 7 6	♥	K 10 8 6 5
♦	Q 10 9 8 4 3	♣	K 10 8 6 5
♠	A 7 6	♥	A 7 6

West led the diamond ten.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Jim Palmer, a 268-game winner for his club, was placed on unconditional trade with the Baltimore Orioles. The move would help the Orioles pursue his goal of 300 victories. The Orioles recalled pitcher

three choices: to be retired at full pay, assignment to another club or release. He was released with the Orioles in 1965 but in an average, chose the release option.

6 Players for Brazil

for bringing the game into disrepute and Francisco Clos and Bilbao's president, Miguel de Andres. The sanction was then resumed a day before the start of the season to miss four or five league matches.

Championship matches at the Parc des Princes are sold out, the organizing committee announced. France vs. Denmark on June 10, France vs. West Germany on June 15, France vs. the Soviet Union on June 20 and the final on June 27. Other teams to play include Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, West Germany, Portugal, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. (Reuters)

Erika Salumjæe, 22, of the Soviet Union ran the women's 1,000 in a world-record time of 1:14.24 Thursday in the Soviet city of Tass reported. It was not immediately clear Salumjæe's time — more than half-second under the existing mark of 1:15.10 set in 1966 by Soviet athlete Irina Kirichenko — trials would be submitted as a

(UPI)
REAL ESTATE
TO RENT/LEASE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
5th LATIN QUARTER

<p>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL</p> <p>MUSTON HOMES</p> <p>and Condemnations £30,000 to £3,000,000+</p>	<p>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</p> <p>GREAT BRITAIN</p> <p>55 PARK LANE, LONDON W.1. opposite Hyde Park, quality furnished flats to rent in modern block, 1, 2 & 3 bedrooms. Lease from 3 months up.</p>	<p>Living, one bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, newly decorated, modern furniture. F4300. Tel 563 2555</p> <p>74 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES Studio, 2 or 3-room apart- ment, 1 month or more. LE CLAUDE. TEL: 359</p>
---	---	--

Line O'Brien
CREATORS
 St. James Place
 San Jose, CA 95128
 Tel. 408/77625

WILHELMSEN
 1000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000
 Los Angeles, CA 90017
 Tel. 213/461-1111

EXECUTIVE SUITS MAYFAIR. Luxury furnished apartments, newly decorated, fully serviced, seasonal/round the clock. \$250 to \$500 monthly. To see model, call Alison Morgan, Ltd., London 01-491 2550, Telex 297155.

NEW TILES: PAIRC DES EXPOS. Surface, 2x3 & 3x6 tiles. Very kitchen, One day, one week or more. Free color. Contact: 10000 S. Dorado, Torrance, CA 90504 or Tel. 310/201-1111

LES MONTAGNE. 135 or 140 room luxury full bed-and-breakfast. 10000 S. Dorado, Torrance, CA 90504. Free parking model. Very attractive. Call possible. Tel. 306 337 37

NEAR CHINA. 5, 6 room

[illegible][illegible]

TELEPHONE

Tel.: 895112

ST. JOHNS WOOD VIEW LODGES
2000 sq. ft. rental, 2000-view furnished
kitchen, lovely living room, 2 bedrooms,
bathrooms. NY contact: 214-734-3677.

FULLY FURNISHED LUXURIOUS
two bedroom flat. New buildings. Only
2000 sq. ft. rental. Central London. Tel.
01-935 0811.

NEW FOREST - beautiful, listed village
house, furnished, 2000 sqm, attract
modern. Tel. evenings - 0743 950
57 32 58.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
NEULAY - BOIS DE BOURGLOUX
co. beautiful renovated apt.
677 rooms, 130 sqm, 3rd floor, 2
bathrooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 living
rooms. 195000 + utilities, French 952
other Paris, 5 weekend.

PARIS - LE ST LOUIS, on Seine
River, 18th arrondissement, 1000
rooms, bathroom, two bedrooms,
kitchen, 3rd floor, 2
bathrooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 living
rooms, 195000 + utilities, French 952
other Paris, 5 weekend.

A-CLASS FURNISHED HOMES to rent. Call Wilshire Agency, London 983 0001, 7737 Place St, London E.C.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V.
Dutch network, Volensstraat 174,
Amsterdam, 020/7211234 or 723222.

PETER HENNING MAKELAARDI
HO/Ht Housing Services
Tel: 06-46822622
Fax: 06-46822622

SPAIN

JAVIER VILLA, beautiful gardens, shared swimming pool, gym, tennis, squash, soccer, play area, etc. in the property and 10 minutes from the beach. The house being indicated in the following:
from \$2700 to April, \$3000 in May, June \$3500 and \$4000 in July.

MILL TOP PRICA NINE BIZAZO
open, beautiful view 5 big pgs, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths. High roof, large terrace, swimming pool, garden.

[illegible][illegible]

NEED Located 10hrs
min in the Lusitania
Hotel, 13/14 Ave.
E, Toronto airport
in travel, 1976-1980,
Middlesex, UK. Tel:
416-463-9114 x4.

BURBURY 1 mile
quiet, as
well equipped.
July, Aug. Sea
front, 75251 North

551 66 99

551 Ave le Boulevard 75007 Paris

1st CLASS APARTMENTS

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

SHORT & LONG TERM

Of course, we sell too.

BURGUNDY near Gifford (H. hour
Park) independent view in historic
area, 1970's, 1000 sq ft, 2 bedrooms,
all comforts, most important
central location.

DANESBOROUGH TOWN

Quality Investor-Owned

Condominium Apartments in

New Full Service Building With

Sun, Pool, Tennis, Gymnasium,

Housekeeping Services Available

Immediate Rental

SPECTACULAR

1, 2, 3 & 4 Bedroom

Apartments from \$2420

Furnished Apartments Also Available

Call Today!

***** NO USE *****

EMBAISSY SERVICE

MARASIS REFINED

5 months delivery at \$78,000.
Call 567-65 26.

TO LET, Island of
7-9, 5730-81250 per
Herrymead St, Lon-
536 7220.

BETWEEN ETOILE & TROCADERO:
Very near metro, house, 3 bedrooms,
living, dining, fireplace, 2 baths, fully
equipped kitchen. Tel 727 48 87.

**FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS**

[illegible]